



Digitized by the Internet Archive
in 2010 with funding from
Lyrasis Members and Sloan Foundation

THE COUNTIES OF MARYLAND AND BALTIMORE CITY

THEIR ORIGIN, GROWTH AND DEVELOPMENT

1634-1967

STATE PLANNING DEPARTMENT

June, 1968

STATE PLANNING DEPARTMENT
1103 State Office Building
Baltimore 1, Maryland

Publication No. 146

Price \$1.50

THE COUNTIES OF MARYLAND AND BALTIMORE CITY

THEIR ORIGIN, GROWTH AND DEVELOPMENT

1634-1967



STATE OF MARYLAND
SPIRO T. AGNEW, GOVERNOR

Maryland
111

STATE PLANNING DEPARTMENT,
JAMES J. O'DONNELL, DIRECTOR
JUNE, 1968

This publication, consisting of a series of articles which appeared in the State Planning Department's *Newsletter*, was first published in 1963. The demand for the book has remained constant over the years especially from the schools and libraries throughout the State. This revised edition contains the most recent statistical information available. However, population figures used are still those from the 1960 Census. For the reader who would like a closer approximation of present populations, a table is included on page 104 which presents projections for the City of Baltimore and the 23 counties through 1980. This publication was originally written by Martin E. Casey, former economist on the Department's staff; the revisions to this edition were prepared by the Department's Local Planning Section and edited by Richard G. Noll.

Maryland

HC

105

1963

1960

1960

1960

1960

1960

1960

1960

1960

1960

1960

1960

1960

CONTENTS

	<i>Page</i>
MAPS	4
FOREWORD	5
REGIONS	6
THE EASTERN SHORE	7
Caroline County	9
Cecil County	12
Dorchester County	15
Kent County	19
Queen Anne's County	22
Somerset County	25
Talbot County	28
Wicomico County	31
Worcester County	34
SOUTHERN MARYLAND	37
Calvert County	39
Charles County	42
St. Mary's County	45
WESTERN MARYLAND	49
Allegany County	52
Frederick County	56
Garrett County	59
Washington County	62
MARYLAND-NATIONAL CAPITAL AREA	65
Montgomery County	67
Prince George's County	71
BALTIMORE METROPOLITAN AREA	75
Anne Arundel County	78
Carroll County	82
Harford County	85
Howard County	88
Baltimore County and Baltimore City	91
RANKING	103
MARYLAND POPULATION PROJECTED TO 1980	104
BIBLIOGRAPHY	105

MARYLAND



Population (1960)	3,100,689
Land Area	9,874 square miles
Density Per Square Mile	314.0

FOREWORD

TO THE FIRST EDITION

Unlike most productions, this booklet was not a planned undertaking; its development began quite by accident. One warm September Sunday in 1959, when the author was compiling some data for his first issue of the State Planning Department *NEWSLETTER*, he chanced on an article in the *WASHINGTON SUNDAY STAR* regarding the advantages of Montgomery County for light, scientific industry location. The material thus provided, with other data, was developed into a short article in the October, 1959 issue of the *NEWSLETTER* entitled, "Montgomery County Growing Research Center."

In November a second article appeared entitled, "Prince George's County Welcomes Industry." Readers commented favorably on these two stories and a suggestion was made that other counties of the State also receive individual reporting.

The third article, "Cecil County Shows Rapid Growth During the Last Two Decades," was a feature of the December issue, and thereafter, for over three years, stories of the rest of the Maryland counties—and the City of Baltimore—were printed in succeeding issues. The popularity of these short sketches soon became evident. In a survey of *NEWSLETTER* readers, taken in 1961, this series was accorded more recognition than any other single subject.

When the series was completed, some who had not read all of the stories asked if they could be assembled as a unit. By that time certain changes had occurred and new data was available. It was felt that a revision was required to make the series useful. Consequently, this publication has been almost completely rewritten and up-dated.

This has been an interesting subject to research and the author has found the undertaking a most rewarding experience. It is hoped that this small contribution to the story of the growth and development of the State of Maryland will prove helpful to those interested in such matters and provide some pertinent information for future reference.

MARTIN E. CASEY

April, 1963

The twenty-three counties of the State and Baltimore City have been assigned to the following regions in this publication:

THE EASTERN SHORE

SOUTHERN MARYLAND

WESTERN MARYLAND

MARYLAND-NATIONAL CAPITAL AREA

BALTIMORE METROPOLITAN AREA

THE EASTERN SHORE

The nine Maryland counties lying east of Chesapeake Bay and the Susquehanna River comprise what is usually referred to as the "Eastern Shore." They form a large part of the Delmarva Peninsula which also includes the State of Delaware and the two Virginia counties of Accomack and Northampton. The statistics on the area are as follows:

Delmarva Peninsula

			<i>Population</i>	
	<i>Land Area</i> <i>Square Miles</i>	<i>% of Land Area</i>	<i>Number</i>	<i>Per Square Mile</i>
Maryland (9 counties)	3,383	55.8	243,570	72.0
Delaware (entire State)	1,978	32.7	446,292	225.6
Virginia (2 counties)	696	11.5	47,601	68.4
Total	6,057	100.0	737,463	121.8

Maryland Counties

<i>County</i>	<i>Land Area</i> <i>Square Miles</i>	<i>Population</i>	
		<i>Number</i>	<i>Per Square Mile</i>
Caroline	320	19,462	60.8
Cecil	352	48,408	137.5
Dorchester	580	29,666	51.1
Kent	284	15,481	54.5
Queen Anne's	373	16,569	44.4
Somerset	332	19,623	59.1
Talbot	279	21,578	77.3
Wicomico	380	49,050	129.1
Worcester	483	23,733	49.1
Total	3,383	243,570*	72.0

The physical characteristics of the Maryland Eastern Shore counties are generally the same. Except for the northern part of Cecil County, the entire peninsula lies in the Coastal Plain. The fertility of the soil and the abundance of water make this one of the best agricultural areas of eastern United States. According to the 1964 U.S. Census of Agriculture, the monetary value of farm products raised and sold in these nine Maryland counties amounted to 51.5% of the State total. In identifying the outstanding agricultural counties of the country, eight Eastern Shore counties were ranked as follows:

* Census of 1960

Agricultural Production

Ranking Among 100 Leading Counties in U.S.

	Caroline	Dorchester	Kent	Queen Anne's	Somerset	Talbot	Wicomico	Worcester
Value of chickens sold	23	—	—	—	11	83	2	6
Value of poultry and poultry products sold	45	—	—	—	31	—	11	14
Value of vegetables harvested for sale	—	100	97	—	—	—	99	—
Acreage of sweet corn harvested for sale	42	66	70	46	—	59	—	—
Acreage of tomatoes harvested for sale	54	39	—	—	35	—	88	66
Acreage of snap beans harvested for sale	—	24	—	—	17	—	38	52
Quarts of strawberries harvested for sale	—	—	—	—	53	—	79	—
Bushels of sweet potatoes harvested	—	—	—	—	—	—	6	35
Acreage of watermelons harvested for sale	—	—	—	—	—	—	27	—

The industry of the region is closely integrated to agriculture and food processing; canning and packing plants are to be found in every county. Salisbury, Cambridge and Elkton have the greatest concentrations of industrial plants.

Fishing, oystering and the harvesting of other seafood products are very important. Only Caroline has no coastline but even there the wide navigable Choptank River provides easy access to the Bay. Processing and packing of sea food is another significant industry, particularly in the coastal towns.

Every Eastern Shore county now has a planning and zoning commission and the town councils of 23 incorporated communities have also provided for formal planning programs or enacted zoning ordinances. (The legislative body of every incorporated Maryland political subdivision is authorized by law to enact ordinances regulating zoning and subdivisions and to create a planning commission.)

CAROLINE COUNTY

HEART OF THE DELMARVA PENINSULA

Caroline, the only county on the Eastern Shore which has none of the broad tidewater bays and estuaries so common to the rest of the peninsula, is bordered on the east by the State of Delaware, on the west and northwest, respectively, by Talbot and Queen Anne's counties, and on the south by Dorchester County. With a land area of 320 square miles it forms part of the Coastal Plain but in general lies above salt or brackish water.

Its surface is level to gently rolling but there are short, steep slopes bordering some of the largest streams particularly along the Choptank River, largest Eastern Shore stream, which flows through the center of the county, and along Marshyhope Creek which drains the southeastern corner of the county. The elevation ranges from 40 to 60 feet above sea level. The lowest elevation is 5 feet near Choptank in the southwestern extremity and the maximum is 75 feet near Templeville on the northern boundary of the county. Although three-fourths of the land area is under cultivation, there is considerable marshland along the water courses in the northern and southeastern portions.

The county boundaries were not determined until 1760 because of the uncertainty regarding the Maryland-Delaware boundary. Officially established as a new political subdivision in 1773, it was named for the sister of the last Lord Baltimore, Lady Caroline Eden. Denton, the county seat, was called Eden-Town in honor of Sir Robert Eden, the last colonial governor who was an ancestor of Sir Anthony Eden, former British prime minister. The name was later changed to Edenton and then shortened to Denton.

The early settlers were largely of English descent, many of them religious refugees. Some were Quakers from Virginia and New England, attracted by the Toleration Act of 1649. Most early settlements were made on navigable streams.

In the first official census of 1790, Caroline was reported as having a population of 9,506 which ranked it 18th among the Maryland counties. According to the most recent (1960) census, it had 19,462 inhabitants for 21st place. This is the highest enumerated figure since 1910 when the reported population was 19,210. In the intervening censuses the population declined below 19,000.

Although Denton, population 1,938, is the county seat, the largest city is Federalsburg with 2,060 people. Founded in 1789 as Northwest

Fork Bridge, its name was changed in 1812 after a meeting of the Federalist Party was held here. Before the Civil War this town was known for its boat building industry. An old tavern here was the center for considerable slave trading. Other communities are Greensboro, one of the oldest towns on the Eastern Shore, population 1,160; Ridgely, 886; Preston, 469; Goldsboro, 204; Hillsboro, 201; Marydel, 130; and Henderson, 129.

As in many other counties of the State, tobacco was originally the chief crop but it is no longer grown. During the nineteenth century, peach raising was one of the leading industries but fruit diseases have greatly reduced these orchards. Ranking sixth among Maryland counties in the value of farm products sold, according to the last Census of Agriculture (1964), Caroline County is fourth in the production of poultry and poultry products and eighth in the value of field crops sold. Its dairy production is also significant among Eastern Shore counties.

The county's economy is basically agricultural and most of the manufacturing is therefore keyed to this activity. The industrial plants include those producing fertilizer and fruit crates, flour mills, fruit and vegetable canneries, poultry processors and milk condensaries. Garment and button manufacturing rank next in importance.

Because of the seasonal nature of the canning industry, the number employed in manufacturing varies from approximately 1,500 in the winter to over 3,500 in the late summer and early fall months. A considerable number of county residents are employed in industries in Delaware such as the du Pont plant at Seaford. The county is in need of a more diversified industrial pattern to check the constant out-migration which has held down the population for half a century.

Two branch lines of the Pennsylvania Railroad cross Caroline County. One serves Federalsburg and the southern tip and the other cuts through the northern part of the county. State Highways 313, 318, 328, 331, and 404 provide the best transportation facilities. In earlier days the streams had been the chief means of travel and transport.

What is considered the oldest grist mill in the United States, the Linchester Mill located near the town of Preston on Hunting Creek, has been in continuous use since 1681. Known during the Revolutionary War as Murray's Mill, it supplied provisions for the Continental Army. Early in 1962 the Maryland Historical Society placed a marker at the site commemorating the old mill and its remarkable history.

Other interesting buildings are the Daffin House (circa 1710), Castle Hall (1781), Patty Cannon House, dating back to the early nineteenth century but rebuilt in 1885, and Oak Lawn (1783).

The Department of Game and Inland Fish maintains two wildlife refuges in Caroline County. They are Idylwild with 250 acres and Smith Lake with 50.

The County Commissioners in 1961 enacted an ordinance creating a county planning commission. A planning program was completed in the summer of 1967 providing the county with a comprehensive development plan embracing proposals for land use, transportation, and community facilities. Similar plans have been prepared for the towns of Denton, Federalsburg and Ridgely.

Financial Statistics

Bank Deposits, June 30, 1966	\$27,342,000
Assessed Value of Real and Personal Property, 1966	52,926,000
Retail Sales and Use Tax Collections, Fiscal Year 1967	408,816
Family Median Income, 1960 Census	3,875
Effective Buying Income Estimate, 1966	
Total	36,377,000
Per Household	5,596

CECIL COUNTY

NAMED FOR MARYLAND'S FOUNDER

Cecil, the most northeastern county of Maryland, is bordered by the State of Delaware on the east and by the State of Pennsylvania on the north. Otherwise surrounded by water, it is separated from Harford County by the wide Susquehanna and from Kent County by the Sassafras River. Its land area of 352 square miles ranks it seventeenth in size among Maryland counties.

First visited by Captain John Smith in 1608, it was established as a county of the Colony in 1674. Name for the second Lord Baltimore, Cecilius Calvert founder of Maryland, it was the tenth county erected.

Two distinct regions characterize the area. To the north it is part of the Piedmont Plateau but to the south it lies in the Coastal Plain. Still an important agricultural area raising corn, grains, soybeans and livestock, and leading the Eastern Shore in dairy production, it has now become industrialized to a considerable extent. Manufacturing, in which the average employment is slightly over 3,200, is much more diversified than that of the counties to the south.

The 1960 population was 48,408. However, beginning in 1880 and for almost half a century thereafter, the population declined. From a high point in that year of 27,108, the number of inhabitants dropped in each succeeding decennial census until they totaled only 23,612 in 1920. By 1940 they had increased to only 26,407 but since then an upward trend has been definitely apparent. The present density of 137.5 per square mile is the tenth highest among Maryland counties.

The county seat is Elkton with a population of 5,989. The ease with which licenses could be obtained and marriages performed, prior to 1938, gave it the name of the "Gretna Green of the East." Due to recent annexation, Perryville is now the second largest town in Cecil County with an estimated population of 2,200. The other incorporated towns are North East, population 1,628; Chesapeake City, 1,104; Port Deposit, 953; Rising Sun, 824; Charlestown, 711; and Cecilton, 596.

Good transportation facilities are provided by the Pennsylvania and the Baltimore and Ohio Railroads which cross the county and enable shippers to move products quickly to all eastern cities. U.S. Highways 1, 213, 222, 40, and the John F. Kennedy Expressway also traverse Cecil County.

One of the most important waterways of the United States, the Chesapeake and Delaware Canal, cuts across 14.7 miles of the Maryland-Delaware isthmus to connect Chesapeake Bay with the Delaware River. Ships from Baltimore come up the Elk River, which indents Cecil County deeply, and enter the canal about three miles west of Chesapeake City. This short but valuable connecting link between the Delaware River and Chesapeake Bay was started in 1804 and completed in 1829, but it has been widened and deepened in succeeding years. The property of the United States Government since 1919, it is used by some 40% of the arrivals and clearances at the Port of Baltimore. Passage through the canal shortens the trip from Baltimore to eastern United States ports by 20 hours and from Baltimore and European ports by at least 10 hours. It is estimated that an average reduction of \$3,000 in operations cost per trip is realized by a ship using the canal.

The Department of Forests and Parks maintains the Elk Neck State Park of some 1055 acres and Elk Neck State Forest of 2,742 acres. The former is equipped with cabins, fireplaces and facilities for camping and picnics. The latter is a cutover area in wild condition where hunting is permitted in season. The park is on a peninsula between the Bay and the Elk River. Spanning the Susquehanna River, which forms the western boundary of the county, is the Conowingo Dam—4,548 feet long and 105 feet high—one of the largest hydroelectric dams in the United States. Downstream, near Port Deposit, is located the Bainbridge Naval Station which at one time maintained a complement of from 25,000 to 30,000 officers and men. It is now an administration center with a number of service schools.

Cecil County is rich in historical tradition which goes back to Colonial and Revolutionary days. Some of the famous historical buildings well-worth seeing are The Hermitage (1735), Old Hollingsworth Tavern (circa 1750), Partridge Hall (1768), Gilpin Manor (1760), Holly Hall (1820), The Mitchell House (1769), Anchorage House (1835), Susquehanna Manor (granted 1680), Little Bohemia (1745), Rodgers Tavern (1780), Quaker Brick Meetinghouse (circa 1701), St. Mary's Episcopal Church (1742), and Rock Church (1761). St. Francis Xavier, or Old Bohemia Church, stands on the site of the first Catholic School in the Thirteen Colonies. Both Archbishop Carroll and Charles Carroll of Carrollton attended.

By 1957, population pressures were mounting in this county which is adjacent to the heavily industrialized portion of Delaware. Antici-

pating many of the problems soon to be faced, the County Commissioners decided to undertake a county-wide planning program and voted to create a county planning commission. In 1960 a project to develop a master comprehensive county plan was started with the financial assistance of a \$25,500 federal "701" grant, secured through the State Planning Department which administers this program. The project which was completed in 1962 should establish guidelines for future orderly growth.

According to Maryland law (Article 66B of the Annotated Code), county planning commissions have jurisdiction only over those areas not incorporated as independent municipalities. Consequently, in order to develop its community, the Elkton City Council in 1960 enacted an ordinance establishing a municipal planning commission and also secured a federal grant of \$11,260 to help finance a master plan for its incorporated area. In 1966, the town supplemented the master development plan with a community renewal facilities plan. The town of North East has a Planning Zoning Commission and adopted a comprehensive master plan in 1965.

These farsighted moves indicate clearly that the people of Cecil County are facing their development problems with intelligence and are taking the proper action to preserve their heritage. A county which is expected to have 59,713 people by 1970 and 72,435 by 1980 requires adequate controls to insure its future.

Financial Statistics

Bank Deposits, June 30, 1966	\$43,368,000
Assessed Value of Real and Personal Property, 1966	148,972,000
Retail Sales and Use Tax Collections, Fiscal Year 1967	909,935
Family Median Income, 1960 Census	5,262
Effective Buying Income Estimate, 1966	
Total	124,454,000
Per Household	8,890

DORCHESTER—A COUNTY ON THE MOVE

Dorchester, the largest of the nine Eastern Shore counties, extends into Chesapeake Bay as a broad peninsula almost surrounded by the waters of the Bay and the broad Choptank and Nanticoke rivers. To the north across the Choptank lies Talbot County and farther to the east, Caroline County. To the southeast across the Nanticoke is Wicomico County. The eastern extremity of Dorchester borders the State of Delaware for some five miles.

Although 108 square miles of Dorchester County is water, the remaining land area of 580 square miles is 20% greater than that of Worcester, the next largest Eastern Shore county. The county's greatest width from east to west is 30 miles and the greatest length, northeast to southwest, 33 miles.

Dorchester falls entirely within the Atlantic Coastal Plain. It may be divided into three areas: the undulating, better-drained uplands; the low, flat, poorly-drained land; and the tidal marshes. Most of the land is level and ranges from sea level to 55 feet above.

The exact date of establishment is unknown but records indicate there was a county government in February, 1668. Dorchester was named for the Earl of Dorset, a family friend of the Calverts. Most of the early settlers came from the Western Shore with their slaves and were of English descent. The 1960 population of 29,666 is only slightly larger than the 27,815 figure of 1950, but is at least a slight increase compared to its decline from 28,006 in 1940. Over the last forty years the population has shown a net increase of only 6.3%.

The largest city, Cambridge, founded in 1684, is the county seat. It is situated on the Choptank River and has 12,239 inhabitants, over 40% of the entire county population. Other communities are Hurlock, 1,035; Vienna, 420; Secretary, 351; East New Market, 225; Galestown, 151; Church Creek, 146; Brookview, 83; and Eldorado, 80.

The economy of the county is fundamentally that of a food producing and processing area. Chief agricultural crops are barley and soybeans and in the production of both Dorchester County leads the State, according to the 1964 Census of Agriculture. Corn, wheat and rye are also grown. In the raising of vegetables the county ranked third, producing over 13% of the State's marketed vegetables (as computed by value). These included tomatoes, cucumbers, snap beans,

peas, melons, peppers, broccoli, asparagus and spinach. Poultry raising is also important.

Of some 70 manufacturing plants, over 33% are engaged in food processing—packing or canning both sea food and farm products. Other factories manufacture tin cans and containers for the packing industry. During the summer and fall, about half of the 5,000 employed in manufacturing work for canneries or other food processors. Most of these plants are located in Cambridge and Hurlock but some are in the smaller communities.

Another unusual and profitable industry is muskrat trapping which is carried on extensively in the marshlands, particularly along the Transquaking, Blackwater and Little Blackwater rivers. One of the features of the Outdoor Show, held at Cambridge each February, is the national championship muskrat skinning contest.

Transportation is provided by two branches of the Pennsylvania Railroad that cross at Hurlock. One serves the eastern part of the county and the other terminates at Cambridge. Many streams are navigable and there are numerous inlets and estuaries along the Chesapeake Bay. Boating regattas are common on the Choptank and the Cambridge Yacht Club is known for its sailing contests.

U.S. Highway 50 enters the county over the Governor Emerson C. Harrington Bridge, across the Choptank at Cambridge, which was built in 1935 at a cost of \$1,500,000, one-third of which was defrayed by the State and two-thirds by the U.S. Public Works Administration. The highway then turns east and leaves the county at Vienna on the Nanticoke River.

The State owns over 10,000 acres of land in the county, most of which is included in the wildlife refuges and management areas of the Department of Game and Inland Fish. The Eastern Shore State Hospital, administered by the Department of Mental Hygiene for the care of the mentally ill of the Eastern Shore, is situated on a 367-acre farm near Cambridge.

Because of the age of the county, there are a number of old homes of historical and architectural interest. Shoal Creek House, built before 1750 and acquired by Governor Charles Goldsborough in 1818, is near Cambridge. Old Trinity Church, near Church Creek, dates back to 1680. It has a silver chalice from a communion set donated by

Queen Anne about 1700. The church was restored in 1850. In its churchyard are the graves of early settlers and many Revolutionary War soldiers. Friendship House (1790) in East New Market is an excellent example of early colonial architecture. Others worth seeing are Glasgow House (1760), and Jordan House and Sycamore Cottage, built before the Revolution. They are located in Cambridge as is Dorchester Court House, erected in 1853, the third built on this site. Other old buildings to be found there are The Point (1706), La Grange or Muse House (1760) and the Hill or Wallace Mansion, part of which goes back to about 1700.

Dorchester County has a long and colorful history dating from the early days of the Old Treaty Oak under which compacts were made with the Indians. Today it is busy with the problem of stimulating its economy.

Cambridge was one of the first recipients of an ARA grant and loan. As a result of its improved water and sanitation facilities, developed with this financial assistance, additional industrial plants have been attracted to the area. A new marine terminal has been completed at Cambridge making the city the first deepwater seaport on the Delmarva Peninsula, and the only general cargo deepwater seaport in Maryland other than Baltimore. The new terminal is capable of accommodating ocean freighters, and of working all holds simultaneously. The wharf is 500 feet long, with two moving dolphins and a catwalk extending an additional 150 feet offshore. These developments portend a greatly improved future, not only for Cambridge, but for the entire county.

The Dorchester County Planning Commission, established in 1960, undertook a comprehensive master plan study with the aid of a Federal \$14,362 Urban Planning Assistance grant, administered through the State Planning Department. Very soon afterward, the Cambridge Planning Commission, established in 1961, undertook a similar project with the aid of a \$23,100 grant, also secured through and administered by the same State agency.

The activity thus generated by planning and economic development commissions and committees in cooperation with the respective State agencies is designed to promote a more stable economy and insure the future prosperity of this county. Its advancement will provide a strong stimulus to the entire Eastern Shore of which it is an important segment.

Financial Statistics

Bank Deposits, June 30, 1966	\$42,176,000
Assessed Value of Real and Personal Property, 1966	98,329,000
Retail Sales and Use Tax Collection, Fiscal Year 1967	675,836
Family Median Income, 1960 Census	3,845
Effective Buying Income Estimate, 1966	
Total	55,185,000
Per Household	5,871

KENT COUNTY

A LITTLE OF OLD ENGLAND IN AMERICA

Kent, the second oldest Maryland county which dates back to 1642 and possibly to 1640, since reference was made in that year to a sheriff of the Isle of Kent, is located in the northern part of the Eastern Shore. Bordered on the north by the Sassafras River which separates it from Cecil County, on the west by Chesapeake Bay, on the south by the Chester River which flows between it and Queen Anne's County, and on the east by the State of Delaware, it is an area of comparatively level but productive land well suited to agriculture except in the marshy portions. The elevation ranges from sea level to 80 feet above and the county has a moderate climate which is tempered by the Bay and the Atlantic Ocean. The land area of 284 square miles is much less than that of the original county, named for Kent in England.

The 1960 population of 15,481 indicates an upturn from the previous declining trend. In 1930 the population was 14,242; in 1940 it had dropped to 13,465, and in 1950 was only 13,677. The largest city is Chestertown, the county seat, with 3,602 people. Rock Hall, 1,073, and Betterton, 328, are famous old bayside communities. Galena has 299 inhabitants and Millington, on the Kent-Queen Anne's County line, has 334 living in the former and 74 in the latter county. These are the only incorporated towns.

Both the Sassafras and Chester rivers are wide and navigable almost to the Delaware state line. For three centuries they have provided excellent water transportation facilities. The Pennsylvania Railroad runs from Chestertown northeastward and U.S. Highways 213 and 301 both cross the county. The easy access to these various means of transport facilitates the movement of people and commodities.

The basic economy is agricultural but commercial fishing is also very important. Kent ranks first in the State in the proportion of farm land area; the average size of its farms—310.4 acres—is the greatest of any Maryland county. Dairy products and field crops are the chief sources of farm income. According to the 1964 Census of Agriculture, Kent was a very close second in that year to Queen Anne's County—number one in the State—in the number of bushels of corn harvested. Wheat, oats, rye, hay and soybeans are also raised. Vegetable production too is significant and sweet corn, snap beans, asparagus and spinach are raised in quantity. In 1964 this county produced 89.2% of the State's asparagus crop. Local canneries pack both vegetables and sea

food. Other relatively small factories produce hosiery, boys' shirts, fire-crackers and precision instruments. Total manufacturing employment averages some 1,500 workers.

Another profitable occupation is trapping. Raccoons, opossums, skunks, otters, muskrats, red and gray foxes, and rabbits are taken for their pelts. The wild rabbit is used in the manufacturing of felt hats. Since there is considerable low marshland, wildlife is plentiful. The State Department of Game and Inland Fish maintains the Millington Wildlife Refuge of 561 acres and Urieville Lake of some 50 acres.

Chestertown, one of Maryland's oldest seaports, founded in 1698 as New Town and renamed in 1780, is the home of venerable Washington College. Incorporated in 1782, the successor to the Kent County Free School, it was the first institution of higher learning in the State.¹ The college was named for George Washington who was a member of its Board of Visitors and Governors.

There are a number of interesting places in the county. On Caulk's Battlefield near Tolchester the British under Sir Peter Parker were defeated on August 31, 1814 and their commander killed. The site is marked by a granite monument. At Still Pond, Tom Hyer in 1841 won the first American heavyweight boxing championship by whipping Yankee Sullivan for a prize of \$10,000. Higman's Mill (1764), which still grinds meal with the old millstones, is one of the six mills once located here that gave the town Millington its name. Rock Hall in colonial times was the interchange point on the road to Philadelphia and New York. Travelers would cross the Bay by packet from Annapolis and board the stage at this town. It is still a boat building and repair center.

Old St. Paul's Church, built about 1713, is one of the oldest in continuous use in Maryland. The original parish was established around 1650. Originally, its pew rent was paid in tobacco and for 1,000 pounds a permanent pew could be bought. One so purchased by Michael Miller is still in use by his tenth-in-line descendant. Another historical building is Shrewsbury Church, the third built on this site. The present structure was constructed in 1832. The adjoining churchyard, with its headstones marking burials of centuries ago, is one of the oldest in the country. The church was named for the Earl of Shrewsbury.

¹ St. John's College at Annapolis is usually considered the successor to King William's School, established in 1696, but it was not chartered as a college until 1784, two years after Washington College's incorporation.

Kent County contains a number of fine colonial homes. They include Comegys Bight (1768), Godlington Manor (1637), Trumpington (1658), Worton Manor (no date available), Hinchingham (1659), Great Oak Manor (1656), Hendrickson House (1700), Camelsworthmore (built in Revolutionary days, but altered by remodeling), Witch Coach Castle—or more properly Wych Cote Hall—of colonial origin and Stoneton. The dates listed above are generally those of the land grants, but the homes were built shortly thereafter. Many of these are open for inspection during the Garden Club Pilgrimage in May each year. Another home of great interest is the Kitty Knight House in Georgetown which was saved from burning by the British in May, 1813. Shepherd's Delight (1682) was once the home of Rev. Sewell S. Hepburn, grandfather of the actress, Katherine Hepburn. The names Hepburn, Hebron and Heborne evidently refer to the same family in this area.

Like most of the people of the Eastern Shore, those in Kent County have lived serenely oblivious to the hustle and bustle of the highly mechanized communities of Baltimore, Philadelphia and Wilmington, only short distances away, but recently they have begun to consider the problems that greater urbanization brings and to undertake a planning program. Fortunately, they are starting early and for this reason should be able to save the county from the blight and haphazard construction that has spoiled so much of this country. The tranquil atmosphere of the once busy port of Chestertown and the wide sweep of the fertile Kent County farmland symbolize those Eastern Shore characteristics which make the area unique, interesting and attractive.

Financial Statistics

Bank Deposits, June 30, 1966	\$29,387,000
Assessed Value of Real and Personal Property, 1966	66,039,000
Retail Sales and Use Tax Collections, Fiscal Year 1967	437,394
Family Median Income, 1960 Census	4,036
Effective Buying Income Estimate, 1966	
Total	31,047,000
Per Household	6,336

QUEEN ANNE'S COUNTY

EASTERN SHORE BAY BRIDGE ANCHOR

Often overlooked in Maryland history is Queen Anne's County where, on Kent Island, Captain William Claiborne built a trading post three years before the ARK and the DOVE of Lord Baltimore's expedition landed far to the southwest. Still standing is Kent Fort Manor, thought to have been built about 1640, perhaps the oldest structure in Maryland.

Queen Anne's County, established in 1706 and named for the reigning English sovereign and last of the Stuart dynasty, includes 373 square miles of land area. It lies between Kent County to the north and Caroline and Talbot counties to the south, and stretches from Chesapeake Bay to the State of Delaware.

Populated mostly by people of English descent, not much different from its original settlers, the county has remained relatively unchanged. The 1960 Census reports there are 16,569 inhabitants compared with 14,579 in 1950, 14,476 in 1940 and 14,571 in 1930. Only Calvert and Kent counties in Maryland have smaller populations.

The largest city is Centreville, the county seat, with 1,863 people. Other incorporated towns are Sudlersville, 394; Queenstown, 355; Church Hill, 263; and Barclay, 142. Millington, Queen Anne and Templeville are only partially in Queen Anne's County.

Kent Island, the largest island in the Chesapeake Bay, which extends westward from the Kent Narrows was the logical eastern terminus for the Chesapeake Bay Bridge, completed in 1952 to link the Western and Eastern Shores. This body of land which had been the site of the earliest settlement thus become the first to be sighted by many visitors approaching from the more populous side of the Bay.

The Chesapeake Bay Bridge, built at a cost of \$45 million, is seven and one-tenth miles long and four and one-third miles of it are over water. At its greatest height the roadway rises almost two hundred feet above the Bay which is about one-half as deep at that point. One of the largest overwater structures in the world, it provides a convenient and scenic crossing of a formidable body of water which had never before been bridged. U.S. Highways 50 and 301 are routed over the Bridge but they then divide on the mainland, the former turning south and east to Ocean City and the latter northeast to Wilmington and the New Jersey Turnpike, thus making Queen Anne's County easily accessible from many points.

The county is basically agricultural. The land is flat to gently rolling, rising from sea level to about 90 feet above in the northeastern portion. The soil is productive and there is ample water. Before the Revolutionary War tobacco was the chief crop and in 1669, to insure a food supply, a law was passed requiring every taxpayer to grow two acres of corn or be fined. The tobacco market was disrupted by that War and a more diversified farming pattern emerged thereafter. Corn and wheat became the chief field crops but soybeans and small grains are also raised. Queen Anne's leads all the counties of the State in corn acreage and in bushels of corn harvested, according to 1964 Census of Agriculture.

The income from dairy products, however, exceeded that realized from farm crop sales in 1964. Livestock production, particularly of cattle and hogs, is also important to the county's agricultural economy.

Manufacturing, other than food processing, is not important and there are no large plants. Only two employ a substantial number of people in this seasonal work. Crabbing, oystering and fishing are important as in other Bay shore counties. Total manufacturing employment ranges from 600 to 1,200 according to the season.

The county is served by the Pennsylvania Railroad, and is crisscrossed by fine highways. With its irregular coast line and rivers, water transportation is easy and convenient. The wide Chester River separates Queen Anne's and Kent counties and forms the northern boundary.

Some of the finest examples of early Maryland architecture are to be found in Queen Anne's County. Among these are the Courthouse at Centreville, built in 1790, remodeled about 1830 and again in Civil War days; Wye Plantation, the home of William Paca, one of the signers of the Declaration of Independence, who is buried there; Blakeford, built in 1809 on the DeCourcy estate, one of the original grants; Kennersley, erected in 1703; Bolingly, which was the target of British cannon in the War of 1812; and Bloomingdale, a fine old house of Georgian design. "The Old Courthouse" at Queenstown appears to include the walls of an early jail in its construction. St. Luke's Church, which dates back to 1730, proudly displays wooden tablets on which are lettered in gold the Ten Commandments, the Lord's Prayer and the Apostles' Creed. They were a gift from Queen Anne.

Many of these interesting places are off the beaten path, but visitors would find it well worth their while to stop and see the fine Houghton Library at Wye Plantation, the unusual double stairway of Bolingly,

the fine example of early Maryland architecture of Kennersley, the beauty of Blakeford, and the historic tablets of St. Luke's. Queen Anne's has some of the most traditional gems of early Maryland which unfortunately are not well known to the outside world. In this quiet little county the past and the present blend in a relaxing atmosphere in contrast to that of the busy metropolitan centers just a short drive away.

Queen Anne's County, like its neighbors, has established a planning commission and has undertaken with the aid of a "701" grant of \$14,030 to develop a comprehensive master plan in anticipation of future problems of population growth and land use. Centreville, too, has a planning commission and has prepared a comprehensive master plan for the city. Currently, a planning project is being undertaken for the Kent Narrows portion of the county.

Thus, both county and chief municipality are preparing to meet the eventualities that time may bring, but for the present, this area continues to be a pleasant place to live and one of the finest farming counties of this State.

Financial Statistics

Bank Deposits, June 30, 1966	\$19,097,000
Assessed Value of Real and Personal Property, 1966	68,640,000
Retail Sales and Use Tax Collections, Fiscal Year 1967	352,962
Family Median Income, 1960 Census	3,906
Effective Buying Income Estimate, 1966	
Total	31,198,000
Per Household	6,000

SOMERSET COUNTY—SEAFOOD CENTER

One of the most interesting and picturesque counties of Maryland is Somerset, located at the southern tip of the Eastern Shore and bounded on three sides by water. Founded in 1666 by proclamation of Lord Baltimore, it was named for Mary Somerset, sister-in-law of Cecilius, second Lord Baltimore. Originally it included the present areas of Wicomico and Worcester counties. In 1742 the latter acquired the land east of Dividing Creek and southeast of Pocomoke River. Wicomico County was created in 1867.

The present Somerset County has a land area of 332 square miles. Its topography is either flat or slightly undulating, and only a small part has an elevation of 50 feet or more above sea level. Deal, South Marsh and Smith Islands are part of Somerset County, the two latter separated from the mainland by Tangier Sound. This area provides some of the finest fishing in the Chesapeake Bay.

According to the 1960 Census, Somerset had a population of 19,623. The number of inhabitants has steadily decreased at each decennial census since 1910 when the maximum figure of 26,455 was attained. Its present population is practically the same as that reported for 1840. Crisfield, the largest city, has 3,540 residents and Princess Anne, the county seat, 1,351. Like those of neighboring counties, the people are mostly descendants of early English settlers or negro slaves and still maintain many of the old customs. This is particularly true of those who are more isolated on Smith Island.

Agriculture, fishing and processing of seafood are the main industries. Poultry raising, truck farming, strawberry production—in which it leads the State—and the cultivation of field crops such as corn, rye, barley and soybeans are the chief agricultural activities. The seafood processed includes not only fish, but also great quantities of oysters and crabs. Industrial employment ranges from 1,600 to 3,000 with seasonal variations.

Crisfield, the county's largest city and the home of former Governor J. Millard Tawes, is often referred to as the seafood capital of the country. Surveyed in 1663, it was first known as Somers Cove. In 1868 the coming of the railroad stimulated the steady growth of the community, renamed for the railroad promoter, John W. Crisfield. In this picturesque port city, great heaps of oysters are shucked and crab meat

picked out by hand for further market processing. Most firms are associated with the seafood industry. Some are engaged in the packing or canning of oysters and crab meat while others make cutlery used in this trade, boat sails and awnings, seafood boxes and barrels, sailor hats, carb and fish boxes, crab pots, and oyster tongs and rakes. Another important industry is vegetable canning, particularly of tomatoes. The diamond-back terrapin pound at Crisfield, where this delicacy is raised, is one of the most unusual and productive sources of income in the area.

On June 16, 1962 the Somers Cove Marina, first project of the Maryland Port Authority outside the Baltimore Area, was dedicated. Its basin—10 feet deep, 60 feet wide and 1,000 feet long with an approach channel 60 feet wide—provides berths for 117 boats. This project which cost \$800,000 is operated by the Crisfield Port Commission.

Princess Anne, the county seat, is an interesting community and the site of Maryland State College. Laid out in 1773, it was named for the daughter of King George II. Famous old buildings include the Manokin Presbyterian Church (1765), Washington Hotel (1744), Teackle Mansion (1801), East Glen (1795), the E. Herrman Cohn House (1800), St. Andrew's Episcopal Church (1700-1773) and Beckford (1776). These structures are the delight of anyone interested in colonial architecture. Another outstanding house is Beverly of Somerset, located near King's Creek and built by Nehemiah King II in 1796. This place has a long and romantic history. Kingston Hall, an early eighteenth century building and another King house, was the home of Thomas King Carroll, Governor of Maryland (1830-31).

A branch of the Pennsylvania Railroad runs from Crisfield through Princess Anne to Salisbury and points north. It connects with a line coming up from the lower part of the peninsula which passes through Pocomoke City on the Worcester side of the county boundary line. U.S. Highway 13, parallels the main railroad line and State Highway 413 parallels the Crisfield branch.

The State of Maryland through its Department of Game and Inland Fish maintains five wildlife management areas in Somerset County. These include over 20,000 acres. The University of Maryland's Natural Resources Institute operates the Crisfield Seafood Laboratory. Maryland State College is located at Princess Anne on a campus of over 300 acres.

Like its neighboring counties, Somerset has established a planning and zoning commission and developed a master comprehensive plan through a "701" federal planning assistance grant of \$18,267. The county hopes to attract more industry and generally stabilize an economy which has suffered from a decline in seafood production. Both Crisfield and Princess Anne have planning commissions.

Although remote from most of the State, Somerset County is an important factor in the Maryland economy, and is well worth visiting. It contributes in its own way to the tradition that Maryland is "America in Miniature."

Financial Statistics

Bank Deposits, June 30, 1966	\$20,584,000
Assessed Value of Real and Personal Property, 1966	43,020,000
Retail Sales and Use Tax Collections, Fiscal Year 1967	240,000
Family Median Income, 1960 Census	3,379
Effective Buying Income Estimate, 1966	
Total	33,058,000
Per Household	5,510

TALBOT COUNTY—WHERE PEOPLE ENJOY LIVING

Situated not far from the Chesapeake Bay Bridge and within a reasonably short distance of both Baltimore and Washington, Talbot County, with its fertile soil, pleasant climate and nearly 500 miles of irregular shoreline, is a most attractive location for those seeking homes in such an environment.

The land area of 279 square miles is surrounded by water except for 7½ miles on its northern boundary. On the west it is bounded by Eastern Bay, Chesapeake Bay and the Choptank River. Tuckahoe Creek forms the northeastern boundary and the Choptank River flows along the southeastern and southern border. Queen Anne's County lies to the north, Caroline to the east and Dorchester to the south.

Talbot County is part of the Coastal Plain. Along the shore it has an elevation of seldom more than 20 feet, but the land gently slopes upward to the northeast. The highest point, 72 feet above sea level, is about three miles east of Easton, the county seat. There is less marshland than in Dorchester County and the land can often be cultivated to the water's edge. A limited amount of marsh lies along Tuckahoe Creek and the broad Choptank River. Over 75% of the county is arable farm land.

Established in 1661 and named for Grace Talbot, sister of Cecilius Calvert second Lord Baltimore, the county originally included what is now Queen Anne's and a part of Caroline County. The present boundaries were established in 1706. Most of the early settlers were English and their negro slaves, and many of the present inhabitants are their descendants.

According to the 1960 census enumeration, the population was 21,578, an 11% increase over the 1950 figure. The growth over the previous twenty years had been less than 5%. The largest communities are Easton, 6,337; St. Michaels, 1,484; Oxford, 852; Tilghman (unincorporated) 804; and Trappe, 358.

Talbot County is basically agricultural. It has fewer farms than many Maryland counties but their average size of 289.8 acres is second only to that of Kent County farms. According to the general practice of that day, tobacco was grown here extensively until the Revolutionary War when the foreign market was disrupted. Then a change was made to corn, wheat and hay. More recently barley, rye and soybeans have

become important crops. Vegetables, such as lima beans, peas and tomatoes are also raised but not to the extent that they are in some of the other Eastern Shore counties. The county also ranks high nationally in the production of sweet corn. The chief agricultural activities are the raising of cash-grain crops, dairying and poultry production. Talbot is also one of the main livestock feeding areas of the Shore.

Following the industrial pattern of the rest of the Eastern Shore, the major plants are engaged in food processing and canning. Consequently, there is considerable seasonal fluctuation in factory employment which ranges from 1,600 to 3,500. Oystering, commercial fishing and some boat building and repair naturally are also quite important to the local economy. The Tred Avon Yacht Club at Oxford is famous for its regattas and boating contests and the ship building is concentrated in this area.

Since the Choptank, the Tred Avon, the Miles and the Wye rivers are all navigable, water has provided the most convenient form of transportation for centuries. The Pennsylvania Railroad has a branch line crossing the county. U.S. Highway 50 and many good State highways provide hard surfaced roads through the county.

There is a limited amount of State-owned lands in Talbot County totaling only 135 acres, of which the Seth Demonstration Forest of the Department of Forests and Parks comprises 125 acres. However, one of the most famous of Maryland scenic posts is tiny Wye Oak State Park of 22 acres in which the great white oak tree, the largest in Maryland and one of the oldest in the United States, is located. With a height of 95 feet and a spread of 165 feet it is estimated to be some 400 years old. It was a centenarian when the first English settlers came to this land.

The first building in what is now Easton, the Third Haven Meetinghouse, was erected by a Quaker congregation between 1682 and 1684 on property previously used for their services. William Penn is said to have held a meeting under these oaks. The old Meetinghouse, although no longer in use, is still standing. The town was first called Talbot Court House, and the present court house building was erected in 1794 but later remodeled. The name Easton was adopted in 1789, presumably from the city on the Avon River in England since the Tred Avon River flows nearby.

Besides the structures mentioned previously, the most interesting is Wye House near Easton, built between 1780 and 1782 on property granted to Col. Edward Lloyd, ancestor of Maryland's Governor Edward Lloyd (1809-1811). This fine old home was plundered by the British in 1781 about the time that its box hedges, which are still growing, were planted. In the adjoining family cemetery are buried several generations of this famous family including the Governor's son-in-law, Admiral Franklin Buchanan, United States and Confederate naval commander. The ranking officer of the latter navy, he was the first captain of the Virginia, better known as the Merrimac, the ironclad which fought the memorable battle with the Monitor. He was also commander of the Confederate fleet at the Battle of Mobile Bay.

The old Wye Church at Wye Mills was built on the foundation of an earlier colonial church in 1721. It was restored with great accuracy in 1949, but the original walls and much of the old structure remain. Gross Coate also near Easton, first owned by Roger Gross, later by the Lloyd family and then by the Tilghmans, has one section built between 1755 and 1760. Foxley Hall, another Tilghman house, was erected in 1794.

Talbot County has a planning and zoning commission, established in 1953, and Easton has a municipal commission dating back to 1946. Easton and St. Michael's are now in the process of undertaking comprehensive development programs.

Many persons from outside the State have found this a delightful place in which to locate and the end of such immigration is apparently not yet in sight. No doubt this will continue to be one of the finest residential areas of the Atlantic Coast, if it is protected by proper regulations and controls. The people of Talbot County have the opportunity to insure the future of this desirable land, if they act promptly and with farsighted vision. Their interest in community progress indicates that they will.

Financial Statistics

Bank Deposits, June 30, 1966	\$43,129,000
Assessed Value of Real and Personal Property, 1966	95,778,000
Retail Sales and Use Tax Collections, Fiscal Year 1967	926,322
Family Median Income, 1960 Census	4,331
Effective Buying Income Estimate, 1966	
Total	53,897,000
Per Household	7,092

WICOMICO—A GROWING AND PROGRESSIVE COUNTY

One of the most prosperous and enterprising counties of the Eastern Shore is Wicomico, a roughly rectangular area of 380 square miles of land extending from the Nanticoke River on the west to the Pocomoke River on the east. On the north it is bordered by Dorchester County and the State of Delaware, on the east by Worcester County, on the south by Worcester and Somerset counties, and on the west by Dorchester County. A part of the Atlantic Coastal Plain, it is either flat or gently rolling in topography. Its elevation ranges from sea level to a high point of 84 feet above, with most the county less than 40 feet above sea level.

Although this area was settled in the early part of the eighteenth century, and the City of Salisbury laid out in 1732, it was not organized as a county until 1867. The area had previously been part of Somerset and Worcester counties. The new county was named after the Wicomico River. The name is a combination of the Indian words "wicko" meaning house and "mekee" meaning building which apparently referred to an Indian town on the banks of the river.

The population of the county, mostly descendants of the early English and Scotch settlers or of negro slaves, has grown from 39,641 in 1950 to 49,050 in 1960, a 23.7% increase. Although this growth is less than that of some Maryland counties, it is the largest both in absolute numbers and in percentage of those on the Eastern Shore, except Cecil.

Salisbury, the county seat and the largest city on the Eastern Shore, has 16,302 inhabitants. This is an increase of 1,161 since 1950 but it does not indicate the suburban growth which has brought the population of the urban area to more than 25,000. At the head of navigation of the Wicomico River, it was an important seaport for many years. Efforts are now being made to have the channel widened and deepened to permit ships of greater draught to move up the river. Other incorporated communities are Delmar, 1,291¹; Fruitland, 1,147; Hebron, 754; Sharptown, 620; Willards, 531; Pittsville, 488; and Mar-de-la Springs, 380.

The county has good transportation facilities provided by the Delaware Division of the Pennsylvania Railroad and by U.S. Highways 50 and 13.

¹ Maryland population only; Delaware population, 934.

Wicomico County led the State in 1964 in the value of farm products sold. It ranked second among all counties of the United States in the value of chickens sold and eleventh in the value of poultry and poultry products sold, according to the 1964 Census of Agriculture. These sales represented almost 70% of the total county agricultural income that year.

Truck farming is also important with sweet potatoes, tomatoes, watermelons, cantaloupes, snap beans and strawberries produced in great quantity. (See table of national county ranking in introductory article, "The Eastern Shore.") Corn, soybeans and rye are other significant crops.

Employment in manufacturing ranges between 6,000 and 7,000 annually. Most of these people work in the non-durable goods industries. The seasonal nature of food processing accounts principally for the variation in employment. Eight firms employ almost 50% of the total engaged in manufacturing. Lumbering and fishing are also important industries but the potential of the former has not yet been fully developed.

Places of interest in Wicomico County include Tonytank Manor (circa 1800), Cherry Hill (circa 1757), Paul Jones House (1773), Anderson House (1730), Pemberton Hall (1741), Nithsdale (1732), Spring Hill Church (1773), Green Hill Episcopal Church—St. Bartholomew's—(1773) and the site of the birthplace of Samuel Chase, signer of the Declaration of Independence.

Three State institutions are located in the county. Salisbury State College, Deer's Head State Hospital and Pine Bluff State Hospital are located in or near Salisbury. The Department of Forests and Parks maintains the Wicomico State Forest, an area of over 1,100 acres and the Department of Game and Inland Fish has jurisdiction over the Ellis Bay Wildlife Management Area and the Johnson Wildlife Refuge with over 2,000 acres between them. The University of Maryland maintains a 100-acre Experiment Station.

Salisbury was the second Maryland community to benefit from federal and state help in developing its comprehensive master plan. Work on this project, which was partially financed by an Urban Planning Assistance grant (\$12,500) administered by the State Planning Department, began in June, 1959. From it a program to improve the downtown business section emerged which eventually brought to the city the first Urban Renewal program financed with Federal Housing

and Urban Development funds in Maryland, outside of Baltimore City. A comprehensive county plan, also a Maryland first with HUD funds (\$25,000) and administered like the city project, has coordinated county and city planning. Fortunately, the two political subdivisions have combined their planning staffs under one director. The same men serve on both county and city commissions, thus eliminating the friction of overlapping jurisdiction. The planning staff also administers the urban renewal program in the city. In this unusual but practical manner, Salisbury and Wicomico County have shown what cooperation between two political entities can accomplish.

Financial Statistics

Bank Deposits, June 30, 1966	\$76,771,000
Assessed Value of Real and Personal Property, 1966	220,041,000
Retail Sales and Use Tax Collections, Fiscal Year 1967	2,528,729
Family Median Income, 1960 Census	4,840
Effective Buying Income Estimate, 1966	
Total	116,528,000
Per Household	7,149

WORCESTER

MARYLAND'S ONLY ATLANTIC SEACOAST COUNTY

On the southeastern extremity of Maryland's Eastern Shore, fronting on the Atlantic Ocean, lies Worcester County with 483 square miles of land and 106 square miles of water area. The county extends some thirty miles from the State of Delaware to the Virginia state line and stretches twenty-five miles at its greatest width. The northern section is bordered on the west by Wicomico County and the lower portion by Somerset County. The four main physiographic divisions are the mainland, the coastal beach, the marshes and the fresh-water swamps. The average elevation of the uplands is 35 feet above sea level.

The county was established in 1742 from territory previously included in Somerset County. It was named for the Earl of Worcester. The early settlers were mostly Eastern Shore Virginians. Many of the present population are their descendants but about one-third trace their ancestry to negro slaves. The 1960 census reports show 23,733 now living in the county. This is an increase of only 585 during the last ten years and 2,109 over the last thirty years. Obviously, there is considerable outmigration to keep the figures so constant. The largest communities are Snow Hill, the county seat, with 2,311 inhabitants; Pocomoke City, 3,329; Berlin, 2,046 and the seaside resort of Ocean City, 983. During the summer months this recreation center adds thousands of visitors to its permanent population.

Ocean City is one of the best known communities of Maryland and has become a great Worcester County asset. Since it is the State's only Atlantic Ocean community, it attracts thousands annually from Washington, Baltimore, the Eastern Shore and Delaware. The Chesapeake Bay Bridge has stimulated summer travel, and brought many more visitors. Ocean City is built on a quarter-mile-wide, three-mile-long section of the sandy treeless coastal barrier reef, separated from the mainland by a narrow arm of Sinepuxent Bay. There is a fine beach and surf bathing is excellent. Deep sea fishing, particularly for white marlin, provides an exciting sport and draws many fishermen. The first hotel was built in Ocean City in 1875. Since then, many more facilities have been added including a two-mile boardwalk which has taken severe pounding from recent hurricanes, but has been rebuilt.

The economy of the county is chiefly agricultural. According to the 1964 Census of Agriculture, it ranked second among the counties of Mary-

land in the value of farm products sold. It was second only to Wicomico County in sales of poultry and poultry products. Corn, rye, soybeans, Irish potatoes, sweet potatoes, tomatoes, and snap and lima beans are cultivated extensively. Strawberries are also raised. Holly grows profusely and is a source of pre-Christmas revenue.

Tomato canning is a leading industry and chicken processing and packaging an important activity. Some 90% of the industrial employees are engaged in food processing. Because of the seasonal nature of this work, the number employed will vary from 2,300 to 3,300 throughout the year.

Worcester County lies on the Maine to Florida Ocean Highway, U. S. Route 13; and U. S. Route 113 which joins U. S. 13 at Pocomoke City. Ocean City is the eastern terminus for U. S. 50 a major east-west artery which was dualized in 1965. Worcester County has ready access to Baltimore and Washington via the Chesapeake Bay Bridge. It has access to Norfolk, Virginia, and points south via the new Chesapeake Bay Bridge-Tunnel that connects Norfolk and the Delmarva Peninsula.

Before the days of railroads, water transportation was the most common means of travel in this area. Recently there has been a move to promote the construction of a canal from Chincoteague Bay to the Pocomoke River. The U. S. Army Corps of Engineers is now studying the economic feasibility of constructing such a canal and is expected to complete its report in the summer of 1968. The combination of a through land route running from north to south and a canal connecting the Atlantic with a navigable stream, which would flow into the Chesapeake Bay, should help to invigorate the economic life of the county and check the out-migration of the younger people.

One of the architectural gems of the Eastern Shore is St. Martin's Episcopal Church located on St. Martin's River. Built in 1759 at a cost of 80,000 pounds of tobacco (\$4,000), it is still in good condition, although rarely used. The tax for its construction was levied on all inhabitants of the region regardless of their religious convictions. All Hallows Church in Snow Hill was erected in 1756 but has later additions. It contains a Queen Anne bible, dated 1701.

Berlin was the birthplace of Stephen Decatur, famous naval hero of the War of 1812 and the struggles with the Barbary pirates. Although the Decatur's resided in Philadelphia, Stephen's mother had been sent to the Eastern Shore for safety during the Revolutionary War.

The State Department of Forests and Parks maintains the Pocomoke State Forest, an area of 12,251 acres, and the Assateague Island State Park with 680 acres. Assateague has an excellent, gently shelving sand beach on the ocean side for bathing and surf fishing and wide reaches of marsh land on the Bay side. Parking and camping spaces are available, and a new bathhouse and concession stand have been completed. The Department of Game and Inland Fish has the Girdletree Wildlife Refuge of some 560 acres and the Sinepuxent Waterfowl Wildlife Management Area composed of a number of small islands with a total of 25 acres. The Pocomoke cypress swamps are famous throughout the State.

In August, 1960, the Board of County Commissioners enacted legislation creating the first county-wide planning and zoning commission. A comprehensive master plan was prepared with the aid of an Urban Planning Assistance grant of \$26,500. In view of the anticipated development in Worcester County, this appears to be one of the most farsighted moves in this area in many years. Berlin, Pocomoke City, Ocean City and Snow Hill also have planning commissions and have had plans prepared to guide their development.

Financial Statistics

Bank Deposits, June 30, 1966	\$47,154,000
Assessed Value of Real and Personal Property, 1966	133,222,000
Retail Sales and Use Tax Collections, Fiscal Year 1967	1,347,623
Family Median Income, 1960 Census	3,721
Effective Buying Income Estimate, 1966	
Total	44,491,000
Per Household	5,704

SOUTHERN MARYLAND

The three counties of the lower Western Shore—Calvert, Charles and St. Mary's—comprise what is known as Southern Maryland. Anne Arundel and Prince George's have been considered with this group which are known as the "tobacco counties." However, Anne Arundel is now officially designated as part of the Baltimore Metropolitan Standard Statistical Area and Prince George's is included in the Washington Metropolitan Area, although the southern portions of both counties still have much in common with their southern neighbors.

Compared with the Eastern Shore, it has a land area equal to about 31% of that region and population which is 35.8% of that of the "Shore."

Statistics on Southern Maryland are as follows:

<i>County</i>	<i>Land Area Square Miles</i>	<i>Population</i>	
		<i>Number</i>	<i>Per Square Mile</i>
Calvert	219	15,826	72.3
Charles	458	32,572	71.1
St. Mary's	367	38,915	106.0
Total	1,044	87,313	83.6

At the time of the first decennial census of 1790, 44,809 people were living in these three Southern Maryland counties. One hundred years later, only 40,870 were enumerated. The population did not increase significantly until 1940 but since then has more than doubled.

The area is part of the Coastal Plain with elevations ranging generally from 50 to 220 feet above sea level, except along the shoreline which is indented by the many wide streams. These served as convenient means of transportation before the days of railroads and highways. Many of the early homes were built facing waterways.

Tobacco has been the chief money crop of this agricultural area since the days of the first settlers. According to the 1964 Census of Agriculture, over 99% of Maryland's total tobacco crop of 35,636,625 pounds was grown in Anne Arundel, Prince George's, Calvert, Charles and St. Mary's counties and 21,959,898 pounds, or 61.6% of the State's total, was produced in the last three.

Maryland's tobacco counties were ranked as follows in 1964:

Tobacco Production

	<i>Number of Acres</i>	<i>Pounds Harvested</i>
Anne Arundel	6,353	6,466,703
Calvert	7,273	6,849,893
Charles	8,198	7,709,099
Prince George's	7,893	7,139,276
St. Mary's	7,437	7,400,906

As on the Eastern Shore, oystering and fishing are practically a way of life with a good many of the natives. Most of them are natural watermen.

Two U.S. naval installations, the Patuxent Naval Air Test Center and the Naval Propellant Plant, with its adjacent Explosive Ordnance Disposal Technical Center, provide employment for over 5,000 civilians in addition to some 6,500 naval personnel. They contribute significantly to the economy of the area.

Local planning has advanced considerably in Southern Maryland during recent years. Each County has active legislation creating a Planning and Zoning Commission and has performed basic economic and land use studies. All have prepared and adopted comprehensive development plans. St. Mary's County has been fairly active since 1945 but Charles did not begin its program until 1958. Calvert County created a Planning and Zoning Commission in 1962, which has been very active. All counties now have zoning ordinances in effect. St. Mary's County has also adopted subdivision regulations while both Charles and Calvert counties are presently studying proposed subdivision regulations. A regional office of the State Planning Department was established at Waldorf in the facility of the Tri-County Council in 1967. Department staff personnel have been assigned to this office to render technical assistance to the local planning commissions in Charles, St. Mary's and Calvert counties.

CALVERT COUNTY—A QUIET LITTLE SPOT OF CHARM

Calvert, with a land area of only 219 square miles, is Maryland's smallest county. Located on the western shore of Chesapeake Bay, it is a peninsula some 35 miles long with an average width of 9 miles. The Patuxent River forms its western boundary and its only land contact is with Anne Arundel County to the north. Nearly surrounded by water, it is an upland plain with the greater part of its surface over 120 feet above sea level. Scattered throughout are many hills and sharp slopes.

The Cliffs of Calvert, extending some thirty miles from Cheasapeake Beach to Drum Point, contain fossiliferous strata from ten to twenty feet thick. They rise sharply from Chesapeake Bay and present an impressive sight.

The fourth Maryland county to be erected, it followed St. Mary's, Kent and Anne Arundel. Established in 1654, it obviously was named for the founding family. First known as Patuxent County, the name was changed to Calvert in 1658.

Settled, like other parts of Maryland, by English colonists and their negro slaves, it had a population of 8,652 in 1790 at the time of the first national census. According to the Census of 1960, it had grown to only 15,826 in 170 years. Kent County alone had fewer people. The county seat is Prince Frederick, which is unincorporated and consequently has no official population, but it is smaller than the incorporated towns of Chesapeake Beach with 731 and North Beach with 606 and larger than Solomons, which has only 183 residents.

In early colonial days tobacco was grown almost to the exclusion of food crops. An early enactment of the colonial legislature required that two acres of corn be planted for every person in each colonist's family to insure a grain crop for sustenance. Today, tobacco is still the chief money crop of Calvert County which raises almost 20% of the State's production, although it is by far the smallest of five main tobacco producing counties (Anne Arundel, Calvert, Charles, Prince George's and St. Mary's). Corn, wheat, barley and soybeans are also cultivated and some oats and rye raised.

Manufacturing is relatively unimportant. The number of workers ranges from 200 to 400 seasonally. However, in contrast to several other counties, the heaviest employment is in the late fall and winter months. Boat building and oyster packing are the leading industries.

Fishing, oystering and forestry are important activities. According to the 1959 Census of Agriculture, the county ranks fifth in the State in sales of forest products.

Calvert County has no railroad. State Highway 2 extends the length of the peninsula from Soloms to Owings. Near Sunderland it connects with State Highway 416 which leads to Upper Marlboro. State Highway 231 leads from Prince Frederick across the Patuxent River to Charles County.

There are three old churches of historic interest in the county: All Saints (1815) which replaced the first structure, built about 1700 but burned in 1776; Christ Church (remodeled 1906) originally built in 1772; and Middleham Chapel (1748) whose predecessor was a "chapel of ease" of Christ Church. Old Cove Lighthouse (1828) is the oldest structure of its type on Chesapeake Bay. Famous old houses are Charlesgift (circa 1651) and the Taney Place (circa 1682).

Calvert County is the birthplace of Roger Brooke Taney, Chief Justice of the United States from 1836 to 1864, who was born in 1777 near Huntingtown, then a prosperous tobacco port. He is best remembered for the Dred Scott decision. (See Frederick County for burial place.)

One of the most interesting places in the State is Solomons at the southern tip of the county. Here, on an island connected to the mainland by a causeway, is located the Chesapeake Biological Laboratory, the chief research center of the Natural Resources Institute of the University of Maryland (formerly the Department of Research and Education of the Board of Natural Resources.) The Institute makes scientific studies of fisheries, game, forestry and of related biological problems. It also prepares conservation information booklets and slides on natural resources, most of which are designed for use by the schools of the State, and it works closely with teachers, workshops. Its summer field course in natural resources, offered cooperatively with the University's Department of Agriculture, is so popular that only a part of the applicants can be accepted each year.

On the Patuxent side of Solomons Island is a two-mile-wide harbor with a depth of more than 100 feet. The harbor on the inner side is land-locked and serves as an anchorage for fishing and oystering fleets.

A county Planning Commission was appointed in 1962. With the cooperation of the State Planning Department and the aid of a "701" grant, several planning studies were completed and a comprehensive

development plan for the county was adopted in 1967, together with a comprehensive zoning ordinance. Subdivision regulations and a building code are presently under consideration by the county.

There is interest in a more diversified economic development and efforts have been made to attract new industry. Eventually, the press of population pushing from the more populous counties to the north may also be felt in this rural area, but until then this unusual little part of Maryland will retain its old-time charm of an unspoiled rural county.

Financial Statistics

Bank Deposits, June 30, 1966	\$16,554,000
Assessed Value of Real and Personal Property, 1966	53,345,000
Retail Sales and Use Tax Collections, Fiscal Year 1967	366,557
Family Median Income, 1960 Census	4,566
Effective Buying Income Estimate, 1966	
Total	34,021,000
Per Household	7,396

CHARLES COUNTY—HISTORIC TOBACCO LAND

Founded in 1658 and named for the third Lord Baltimore, Charles County is steeped in the traditions of Southern Maryland, the tobacco country which still retains many of its customs of three centuries ago.

With a land area of 458 square miles the county has a boundary line of which more than half is surface water. To the north it has a common land boundary with Prince George's County which also extends around its northeastern corner. Below that, the Patuxent River serves as the boundary together with the northwestern extremity of St. Mary's County. To the south and west the Potomac River flows by Charles County, separating it from Virginia and providing estuaries on which the early seaports flourished.¹ Most of the county's surface is a smooth plain ranging from 100 to 220 feet above sea level, although it drops to 25 foot terraces along the estuaries.

The last Census enumeration reported a county population of 32,572, a 39% increase from the total of 23,415 counted in 1950. Two-thirds of this gain was in the northern tier of election districts which includes Waldorf and Indian Head. La Plata, the county seat since 1895, has also shown growth. In 1930 it had only 332 inhabitants but by 1960 this figure had grown to 1,214. Much of the population can trace its ancestry to the early English settlers or to the slaves who worked in the tobacco fields of pre-Civil War days. Until 1920 there were more negroes than whites in Charles County.

Agriculture has always been the predominant activity and tobacco is the chief money crop on 90% of the farms. However, there is also some cultivation of corn, wheat, soybeans, potatoes and sweet potatoes. Some dairying is carried on as is the raising of beef cattle. Fishing and oystering are part of the way of life along the extended shoreline. Manufacturing is relatively unimportant with only some 700 employed in this type of industry. Two branches of the Pennsylvania Railroad serve the county and U.S. Highway 301, a four-lane road, traverses the county from north to south leading to the Potomac River toll bridge.

One of the outstanding characteristics of Charles County people is their interest in their history and traditions. The Society for the Restoration of Port Tobacco, Inc. hopes to restore the appearance of the place to that of the thriving seaport of 1790 when it was the metropolis of the area.

¹ The county area includes the Potomac River to the Virginia shore.

In April and May many of the old homes of the county are open to the public for a small fee under a program sponsored by the Federated Garden Clubs of Maryland.

The town of Port Tobacco was not named for the "weed" that brought great wealth to the community but for the Potobac Indians who inhabited the area. The word "Potobac" is thought to have meant "a jutting of the water inland." The county seat of Charles County from 1650 to 1895, it was the business and cultural center of Maryland in colonial days and even later. The harbor, once the most important in Maryland, is now filled with silt and Port Tobacco has become a ghost town. A brick well house, built by contributions of school children, was dedicated here in 1958 during the tercentenary celebration of the county's establishment. The rebuilding of the old court house on its original site is the next move contemplated in the restoration.

Among the interesting structures of Charles County are Habre de Venture (1742), one of the finest examples of Colonial and Southern architecture in Maryland, built by Thomas Stone, one of the State's four signers of the Declaration of Independence; St. Ignatius Church (1798) on the Potomac near Bel Alton, the cornerstone of which was laid by Bishop John Carroll on land known as St. Thomas Manor, church property since 1649; Old Durham Episcopal Church, provided for in 1692 by act of the General Assembly, and built on the present site in 1791; West Hatton (1790) on the Wicomico River (not to be confused with the other Wicomico River of the Eastern Shore); La Grange, home of Dr. James Craig, Surgeon General of the Continental Army; Mulberry Grove, home of John Hanson, "President of the United States in Congress Assembled," under the Articles of Confederation; Rose Hill (1730) home of Dr. Gustavus Richard Brown, physician to George Washington; Chimney House (1767) and Stag Hall.

In addition, there is Smallwood House located in a state park of 333 acres, known as Smallwood's Retreat. This home of the renowned Revolutionary War leader will now be preserved for posterity. The Mudd House near Waldorf is famous as the place where Dr. Samuel Mudd, a country doctor, set the broken leg of John Wilkes Booth on April 15, 1861, the morning after the assassination of Abraham Lincoln. Benedict, a resort town on the Patuxent, was a thriving shipping center where General Ross landed his British army in 1814 for the attack on Washington, D.C. which resulted in the burning of the Capitol and White House.

Besides Smallwood's Retreat, the State Department of Forests and Parks also administers Cedarville State Forest, of which 2,441 acres are in Charles County, and Doncaster State Forest of 1,464 acres. The Department of Game and Inland Fish operates the Myrtle Grove Wildlife Refuge of 754 acres.

Charles, Calvert and St. Mary's counties have remained essentially "Old Southern Maryland." Here the original tobacco economy of 1650 remains basic and life moves at a quiet tempo. Only at Indian Head in the northwestern part of the county, the home of the U.S. Ordnance Disposal School, the Explosive Ordnance Disposal Technical Center and the Naval Propellant Plant (formerly the Naval Powder Factory) where over 3,000 civilians work, has there been much change in habits and traditions, but even here a rural atmosphere prevails.

The northern portion of the county is fast becoming urbanized, particularly around the Waldorf area where a large tract of land is being developed as a planned city. St. Charles City has completed construction of some 700 single-family dwellings and has plans for an additional 800 units. A county planning commission is attempting to prepare for this future population increase, and to insure that the best of the old culture and charm be preserved. The towns of La Plata and Indian Head also have planning commissions which are engaged in "701" planning studies. When Port Tobacco becomes a "Second Williamsburg," as contemplated by the Restoration Society, Charles County should develop into a tourist center which will draw many visitors to this area.

Financial Statistics

Bank Deposits, June 30, 1966	\$46,165,000
Assessed Value of Real and Personal Property, 1966	125,159,000
Retail Sales and Use Tax Collections, Fiscal Year 1967	1,102,950
Family Median Income, 1960	5,351
Effective Buying Income Estimate, 1966	
Total	76,321,000
Per Household	8,207

ST. MARY'S COUNTY—MARYLAND'S BIRTHPLACE

Beautiful St. Mary's County where Leonard Calvert and his little band of settlers landed from the ARK and the DOVE and founded St. Mary's City—Maryland's first capital—remains generally unspoiled in an age of industrial growth and urbanization. Lying at the tip of the western shore of Chesapeake Bay, bordered on the north by Charles County and the Patuxent River and on the south by the Potomac, it is a peninsula, somewhat hilly along its river border but level in the center. Several islands are included in the land area of 367 square miles.

Except for a small trading post on Kent Island, set up by Captain William Claiborne of Virginia, St. Mary's City, located on the site of an Indian village, was the first settlement in Maryland. It was the colonial capital until 1694.

St. Mary's County was officially established in 1637, three years after the first landing. Both town and county were named for the Blessed Virgin Mary.

The population of St. Mary's County has grown to 38,915, according to the 1960 census. In the original census of 1790, a total of 15,544 residents was enumerated but by 1940—150 years later—the number had dropped to 14,626. However, shortly afterwards the Patuxent Naval Air Test Center was established and the population began to increase rapidly, particularly in the adjacent Lexington Park area where over 7,000 now live. Some 6,000 navy personnel and 2,000 civilian workers are assigned to the Center. Leonardtown, the only incorporated town in the county, has been the seat of government since 1710. It has a population of 1,281. Original settlers were English gentlemen, indentured servants and negro slaves. Until 1940 there had been practically no significant in-migration.

Basically an agricultural area, it produces about 20% of the State's tobacco crop annually. Corn, wheat, oats, barley, rye and soybeans are also raised. Some 80% of the farm income is derived from the sale of field crops. Livestock products rank next in importance.

St. Mary's has the least industry of any Maryland county. Manufacturing employment ranges only from 225 to 350 seasonally. Fishing and oystering, however, are important. Almost one-fifth of Maryland's licenses for oyster tonging are issued to St. Mary's residents. Only in Dorchester County are there more oyster tongs.

Transportation by water is easy and this mode is traditional in St. Mary's County. The Pennsylvania Railroad has a line extending almost the length of the county and terminating at Lexington Park. It is paral-

leled for a great distance by State Highway 235. State Highway 5 loops from 235 through Leonardtown and St. Mary's City to Point Lookout at the tip of the peninsula. State Highway 246 connects 235 and 5 between Lexington Park and Great Mills.

With its many traditions and romantic history, St. Mary's County has some very interesting places. At old St. Mary's City, first Maryland capital but now only a ghost of its former self, there is a replica of the first statehouse built from bricks formerly used in several early colonial structures. It was constructed in 1934 at the time of the Maryland tercentenary. Here too, can be seen the Freedom of Conscience Monument, erected in the same year, which commemorates the Act Concerning Religion passed by the Maryland General Assembly in 1649. St. Mary's College of Maryland, a State institution chartered in 1839, is located nearby. Here also is Trinity Church (Episcopal), built in 1828 of bricks from the old statehouse which had become the Anglican Church after the capital was transferred to Annapolis in 1694.

With the aid of a Federal "701" grant, the St. Mary's City Commission is now studying the site of Old St. Mary's City to determine what construction is necessary to rebuild this historic city.

About five miles away is old St. Ignatius Catholic Church, now a memorial rather than a regular place of worship. The first St. Ignatius, named for the founder of the Society of Jesus of which Father White and other early Catholic priests of Maryland were members, was originally an Indian hut in St. Mary's City. The first Catholic church in British North America was built here in 1636. In 1704 it was closed for public worship by order of Colonel John Seymour, the royal governor. The parishioners then demolished the church and moved the bricks to the present location. Here they built St. Ignatius Villa Manor House, a private dwelling where religious services could legally be held. In 1745 a small chapel was erected behind the house. When it became too crowded, a larger church replaced it in 1788. This church, as restored in 1950, is still standing. In its churchyard cemetery, oldest on the Atlantic seaboard, are the graves of members of some of Maryland's best known families.

Cross Manor, thought by some to be the oldest house in the State, was built about 1642. It is not far from the church. Sotterly Mansion (1730) and Cellar Hill (18th Century) face the Patuxent River. From the latter, four counties can be seen.

At Charlotte Hall, near the Charles County line in an area famous for its health-giving springs, is located Charlotte Hall Military Academy, one

of the State's older schools. An outgrowth of the Act of 1723 which established a public school system in Maryland, the Academy is now a private institution. It has a fine reputation for scholarship. The military program was introduced in 1850.

In the Potomac, near the mouth of the St. Clement's River, there is a tiny bit of land of some sixty acres in area that is perhaps the most historic in the entire State. Here, on March 25, 1634, Governor Leonard Calvert and his band of two hundred colonists formally took possession of that part of the New World that was to become Maryland. In 1934 the Tercentenary Commission erected a 40-foot concrete cross to commemorate the "First Landing."

In 1919, when the United States Government acquired the island, it was assigned to the Naval Department to be used as an observation point for artillery fire from the Dahlgren (Virginia) Navy Proving Ground. By 1962 the Navy no longer needed the area for this purpose and federal officials offered to return the land to Maryland. However, in order for the transfer to be a gift, it was necessary that the State agree to reserve the island for wild life conservation purposes. The area around the cross was excepted to be maintained as an Historic Monument. The transfer thus returns to Maryland its birthplace on what is now called Blakistone's Island but which may eventually be known by its original name of St. Clement's.

As the area around Lexington Park began to develop rapidly, the County Commissioners in 1945 enacted legislation creating a planning and zoning commission which is still active. The county has both a zoning ordinance and subdivision regulations and has taken steps to meet the challenge of population growth which until now has been limited chiefly to one area but which may spread to others in time. Until then, St. Mary's will remain basically agricultural and tranquil as it has been for three centuries.

Financial Statistics

Bank Deposits, June 30, 1966	\$28,602,000
Assessed Value of Real and Personal Property, 1966	84,966,000
Retail Sales and Use Tax Collections, Fiscal Year 1967	751,736
Family Median Income, 1960 Census	4,642
Effective Buying Income Estimate, 1966	
Total	80,708,000
Per Household	8,236

WESTERN MARYLAND

Four counties, three of which—Allegany, Garrett and Washington—are very mountainous, and Frederick which has rolling country to the east but is almost as rugged as the others in the west, comprise Western Maryland. These counties differ from the rest of the State in topography, resources, and even in the social and economic characteristics of their people. Like neighboring Pennsylvania, from which many of the ancestors of the present inhabitants migrated, it is definitely more “Northern” than “Southern.”

One of the best known poems of the area, John Greenleaf Whittier’s “Barbara Fritchie” which once was required reading by all school children, probably exemplified the political philosophy of the highland people. Although the tale is generally considered fictional, history records that most of the inhabitants of this part of Maryland had the same intense loyalty to the Union and the flag that old Dame Fritchie was alleged to have shown. Although sentiment was mixed in other parts of Maryland, or was even outright secessionist, this was definitely “Northern” territory where the concept of human bondage was repugnant.

Western Maryland’s total land area is more than twice that of the three tobacco counties of Southern Maryland, and about two-thirds that of the nine Eastern Shore counties. Frederick is the largest county in the State and Garrett a close second.

Statistics:

<i>County</i>	<i>Land Area Square Miles</i>	<i>Population</i>	
		<i>Number</i>	<i>Per Square Mile</i>
Allegany	426	84,169	197.6
Frederick	664	71,930	108.3
Garrett	662	20,420	30.8
Washington	462	91,219	197.4
Total	2,214	267,738*	120.9

* Census of 1960

The mountains of this area include an extension of the Blue Ridge and the adjacent lowland is a continuation of the famed Shenandoah Valley of Virginia. The terrain becomes increasingly rugged as one proceeds west. Mountains of from 3,000 to 3,300 feet above sea level are to

be found in Allegany and Garrett counties. No matter how rough the country becomes, it never loses its beauty either in the steep inclines of its ridges or the broad sweep of its fertile valleys.

Despite their hills and mountains, three of these counties are State leaders in certain categories of agricultural production. Their national rankings according to the 1959 Census of Agriculture are as follows:

Agricultural Production

Ranking Among 100 Leading Counties in United States

Frederick

Milk cows on farms	26
Whole milk sold	
Quality	24
Dollar value	17
Value of dairy products sold	17
Sweet corn harvested for sale	56

Washington

Value of fruits sold	96
Apples	
Number of apple trees	24
Bushels harvested	25
Peaches	
Number of peach trees	52
Bushels harvested	43
Plums	
Number of plum trees	70
Bushels harvested	65
Cherries	
Number of trees	80
Pounds harvested	73

Garrett is the leading Maryland county in the production of oats, buckwheat and maple syrup.

Allegany and Washington are both important manufacturing counties. The former ranks third among the counties of the State in the number of production workers and second in value added by manufacture. Washington is second in the number of production workers and fourth in value added.

Many of the State's parks and forests are located in this area and places of historical interest include the site of old Fort Cumberland and

George Washington's headquarters as its commander, and the graves of Francis Scott Key and Chief Justice Roger Taney in Frederick. In Hagerstown the *HAGERSTOWN ALMANACK* still makes predictions on the weather a year in advance and continues to be accepted by many as an accurate forecaster, just as in 1797 when John Gruber first published it in German.

All of the Western Maryland counties have planning and zoning commissions except Garrett. Frederick and Allegany counties have completed their master plans and Washington has embarked on an expansive program.

Cumberland, Frederick, (City), Hagerstown, Walkersville, Frostburg, Thurmont, Westernport, Brunswick, and Myersville have also completed master plans; Middletown, Friendsville and Accident have requested urban planning assistance grants to undertake such studies, and Grantsville is in the process of forming a planning commission.

ALLEGANY COUNTY—GATEWAY TO THE WEST

Smallest of the four Maryland mountain counties, Allegany, with its uncommon but phonetic spelling, lies between Garrett County to the west and Washington to the east. The State of Pennsylvania extends along its northern border and the Potomac River separates it from West Virginia to the south. The county's surface of 426 square miles of land is generally rugged but the western one-fifth lies in the plateau district of the Appalachian region. Except for this latter area, the terrain consists of parallel sandstone ridges which extend diagonally from northeast to southwest with intervening limestone and shale valleys.

The elevation ranges from 600 to nearly 3,000 feet above sea level with most of the ridges averaging 2,500 feet. Some of the largest are Dan's Mountain, Will's Mountain, Warrior Mountain, Polish Mountain and Town Hill. Shriver Ridge and Fort Hill are smaller elevations. All of these are steep and rocky with narrow crests. The streams, too, are narrow with swift currents. Floods were commonplace but recent flood control measures have virtually eliminated this problem, particularly in the areas of greater population density.

Allegany County was established in 1789 from what had previously been Washington County, an area which included all of Maryland west to the State line. Until 1872, the present Garrett County was included in what was then Allegany County. In fact, the boundary line between the two was not permanently determined until 1898. The name Allegany is derived from the Indian word Oolikhanna meaning "beautiful stream."

Early English settlers moved into the area in the mid-eighteenth century. One of the early pioneers was Thomas Cresap who founded Oldtown—sometimes known as Skipton in early days—about 1760. At Will's Creek, named for the last Shawnee Indian to inhabit this area, a fort, first known as Fort Mount Pleasant but shortly afterwards re-named Fort Cumberland, was built on the site of the city of Cumberland. It was located at the intersection of Washington and Green Streets where the Emmanuel Episcopal Church now stands.

The early history of the fort is interwoven with the story of the early explorations of George Washington, the beginning of the French and Indian—or Seven Years War—and Braddock's defeat in 1755. Washington first planned the fort as an outpost against the French who had built Fort Duquesne, now Pittsburgh, and were determined to check the western progress of the English-speaking people of the Colonies. When

Braddock's army retreated in confusion, Fort Cumberland was the rallying point. Washington remained as commander for at least three years and the log cabin he occupied can now be seen in Riverside Park in Cumberland. It originally stood on the site of the Allegany County courthouse. The city of Cumberland was laid out in 1785, officially established in 1787, and became the county seat in 1789. President Washington visited the area once more during the Whiskey Rebellion of 1794. The first child born in Cumberland was Frederick Dent, father-in-law of Ulysses S. Grant. He died in the White House during his son-in-law's term of office.

Since most of the westbound settlers passed through this area and because it was a focal point on the westward trail, it is obvious why the Chesapeake and Ohio Canal was built from Georgetown to Cumberland. Stimulated by this project, the railroad builders were influenced to extend the new Baltimore & Ohio Railroad in the same direction from Baltimore City to insure the continued movement of products to that port. In fact, the railroad builders worked faster than the canal diggers and arrived at Cumberland first. The wagon road had been extended to Wheeling, Virginia (now West Virginia) in 1812 with the aid of the first federal funds appropriated for road building. This toll road was known both as the "Cumberland Road" and the "National Road." These improved transportation facilities brought a prosperity to the area in pre-Civil days which continued until recent years. The Western Maryland and the Pennsylvania Railroads followed the Baltimore and Ohio, and Cumberland became a great rail center. Bituminous coal production was an important industry which provided fuel to the railroads and kept both the trains and the canal boats busy hauling coal for many years. Today the mines are "played out," and the canal is no longer used.

The 1960 county population was reported as 84,169, lower by some 5,387 than that of 1950, the peak point of growth, and 2,804 less than in 1940. Cumberland, third largest incorporated community in Maryland, has 33,415 inhabitants, followed by Frostburg with 6,722; Westernport, 3,559; Lonaconing, 2,077; Midland, 737; Barton, 731; and Luke, 587.

Agriculture was never as important in this county as in the more level parts of Maryland. Corn, grains and hay are raised chiefly for local consumption. Some fruit growing has been profitable commercially, particularly apples, peaches and cherries. Dairying is carried on, but not to the extent that it is in those counties nearer the metropolitan centers.

Industrial employment in Allegany County, although less than during World War II, is still relatively high with over 10,000 employed in manu-

facturing. Like its neighboring mountain counties, Allegany has had a considerable number of recorded unemployment and for this reason the county was at one time classified "5A" by the Area Redevelopment Administration but this is no longer true. Recent statistics indicate that an upturn has occurred during the past several years.

Besides the three railroads mentioned previously, the county has a number of good highways, the best known of which is U.S. Highway 40. However, U.S. Highway 220 and State Highway 51 also afford good facilities for travel and the National Freeway is now under construction.

The State owns considerable land in the county. The Department of Forests and Parks administers approximately 26,000 acres of forests and park land, most of which is in Green Ridge State Forest in the eastern half of the county. The Department of Game and Inland Fish has some 11,000 acres, the two largest parcels being in the Dan's Mountain Management Unit and the Warrior Mountain Wildlife Management Area. Frostburg State College has 218 acres and accommodates over 1,700 students.

In 1960, the County Commissioners created a planning and zoning commission which has since been quite active. An interim zoning ordinance was adopted in 1961 and planning studies undertaken by the local director and planning consultants.

A "701" Federal grant of \$49,020 partially financing a \$65,360 project administered by the State Planning Department was completed in 1966.

The Cumberland Municipal Planning and Zoning Commission established in 1943 completed a comprehensive master plan in 1964 which was partially financed by a "701" grant of \$34,050. The towns of Westernport and Frostburg have also completed master plans.

With these programs of intensive planning complemented by activity in economic development at the local level, there is every indication that the economy of the area is now healthier. The county is one of the three in Maryland which are included in the Appalachian Regional Development program, approved by Congress in 1965.

Financial Statistics

Bank Deposits, June 30, 1966	\$98,482,000
Assessed Value of Real and Personal Property, 1966	256,880,000
Retail Sales and Use Tax Collections, Fiscal Year 1967	2,664,206
Family Median Income, 1960 Census	5,107
Effective Buying Income Estimate, 1966	
Total	190,288,000
Per Household	6,870

FRANCIS SCOTT KEY'S "LAND OF THE FREE"

Frederick, the largest county in Maryland, has a land area of 664 square miles but only 6 square miles of water. Roughly equidistant from Baltimore and Washington, D.C., it extends from the Potomac River to the Pennsylvania State line and is bordered on the east by Carroll, on the southeast by Howard and Montgomery, and on the west by Washington County.

Frederick lies in both the Appalachian Region and the Piedmont Plateau. A line drawn in a northeast-southwest direction passing through the center of the county divides the two regions, except for a small detached area of the former in the southeast corner of the county.

Established in 1748 it is thought to be named for Frederick Calvert who three years later became the sixth and last Lord Baltimore. Originally much larger, it was reduced in size by the creation of adjacent counties until the last portion was taken from it to form Carroll County in 1836. Frederick City—first known as Frederick Town—was laid out in 1745.

Settlement began as early as 1730. Many early settlers were Germans from Pennsylvania. Afterwards some English and Scotch-Irish arrived, and later German and Irish immigrants came directly from Europe. The intermixture of this sturdy North European stock has produced a stable American citizenry which proved its loyalty during the Civil War by its faithful adherence to the Union, although the county experienced three major Confederate invasions as well as many minor raids. General Jubal Early in 1864 forced the city of Frederick to pay a \$200,000 ransom to save the community from destruction. This loan, granted by the local banks, has only recently been repaid after nearly a century of amortization. The total cost to the city was \$600,000 in principal and interest. Frederick County is best known for two of its eighteenth century residents, Francis Scott Key, author of the "Star Spangled Banner," and Chief Justice Roger Brooke Taney who wrote the Dred Scott decision. The latter was married to Key's sister, Anne. Both men are buried in Frederick, the former in Mt. Olivet Cemetery where are also the remains of Thomas Johnson, the first governor of Maryland; Jane Contee Hanson, wife of the president of the first Congress of the United States; and Dr. Samuel Hansen, a Revolutionary War surgeon. Barbara Fritchie, who inspired the controversial poem by John Greenleaf Whittier, is also buried at Mt. Olivet and a replica of her home stands on Patrick Street. Taney's grave is in St. John's Catholic Cemetery.

The population, according to the 1960 Census, was 71,930—a growth of 9,643, or 15.5%, during the preceding decade. At the time of the first decennial census of 1790, Frederick was the most populous county of Maryland with 30,791 inhabitants. Its population growth has been steady, particularly during the twentieth century.

Frederick, the county seat, is the largest city with 21,744 people. It ranks sixth among Maryland's incorporated municipalities. Brunswick has a population of 3,555; Thurmont, 1,998; Emmitsburg, 1,369; Middletown, 1,036; and Walkersville, 1,020. There are seven other small incorporated communities ranging in size from 208 to 430 people. Part of Mt. Airy is in this county.

Frederick is one of the top ranking agricultural counties of the State. In the 1964 Census of Agriculture it was ranked third in the value of farm products sold. It has more farms than any other Maryland county. In the production of milk and other dairy products it is by far the leading county. The value of its dairy products nearly triples that of its nearest competitor, Washington County, and ranks it 17th among all U.S. counties. The raising of livestock is also important to the agricultural economy. Corn, small grains, alfalfa, timothy and clover are raised in quantity, largely as feed crops for the numerous dairy herds. Some apples, peaches and cherries are also grown for the market.

Although Frederick is not ordinarily considered an industrial county, it ranks ninth among the counties of the State in the number of manufacturing employees. The manufacturing is quite diversified and no single plant is dominant. The Fort Detrick U.S. Biological Warfare Laboratory, located adjacent to Frederick City, also employs a number of people.

The Maryland School for the Deaf is located at Frederick, which is also the home of Hood College, a church related institution. The Maryland State Department of Juvenile Services maintains the Victor F. Cullen School near Sabillasville in the extreme northern part of the county. Cunningham Falls and Gambrill State parks are in Frederick County as is also a portion of Gathland State Park. Over 6,000 acres of the county are maintained as park land or for watershed control by the Department of Forests and Parks.

At Emmitsburg are to be found two of the oldest Catholic colleges in the United States—Mt. St. Mary's for men and St. Joseph's for women.

Not far from here in the Catoctin Mountains is located the famous presidential resort, formerly called "Shangri-La" by Franklin D. Roosevelt, but more recently known as Camp David.

Frederick City, Brunswick, Myersville, Thurmont, and Walkersville have planning commissions and have completed "701" programs. The county has both land use and master highway plans, and also a zoning ordinance. The county planning commission, established in 1955, is now in the process of updating the county master plan.

Located directly to the north of the Washington Metropolitan and not far to the west of the Baltimore Metropolitan Area, Frederick County is now experiencing some of the pressures of population expansion which could change it from a basic agriculture to a predominantly urbanized community. In view of this strong possibility, the development of planning in the exercise of prudent controls should enable this prosperous county to avoid pitfalls which usually accompany rapid growth and development.

Financial Statistics

Bank Deposits, June 30, 1966	\$139,784,000
Assessed Value of Real and Personal Property, 1966	337,362,000
Retail Sales and Use Tax Collections, Fiscal Year 1967	2,548,264
Family Median Income, 1960 Census	5,026
Effective Buying Income Estimate, 1966	
Total	176,671,000
Per Household	7,331



MARYLAND'S HIGHLAND COUNTY

Garrett County is located in the extreme northwestern corner of Maryland. It is bordered on the east by Allegany County, of which it once was a part, on the north by the State of Pennsylvania, and on the west and south by the State of West Virginia. The North Branch of the Potomac extends along Garrett's southeastern border. The second largest county in the State, it covers 662 square miles of land area.

Some three-fourths of the county is mountainous with the remaining one-fourth a high, rolling plateau. This latter area is in the southern part, west of Backbone Mountain, the highest ridge, which at one point is 3,360 feet above sea level. Three other mountain ranges—Big Savage Mountain, Meadow Mountain and Winding Ridge—comprise the other principal elevations which range from 900 feet along the North Branch of the Potomac to 3,000 feet on Big Savage Mountain.

Established in 1872, it is the youngest Maryland county and is the only one named for a person of post-colonial days. John W. Garrett, its namesake industrialist and financier, was president of the B & O Railroad in Civil War days.

The early settlers were English, German and a few Irish, most of whom migrated from Pennsylvania. The present inhabitants are mainly their descendants. There has never been a large non-white population in the county.

The 1960 population of 20,420 was lower than that of either 1950 or 1940. In fact, the increase over a forty year period has amounted to only 3.8%. The county seat is Oakland with 1,977 inhabitants. It and nearby Mountain Lake Park, with its 975 people, are south of Deep Creek Lake in the plateau area. No other incorporated town is as large. These are Friendsville, 580; Kitzmillersville, 535; Loch Lynn Heights, 476; Grantsville, 446; Deer Park, 379; and Accident, 237.

Despite the mountainous terrain there are fertile agricultural areas in the valleys, on the plateau and on the flat top of Meadow Mountain. There is fairly extensive dairying and livestock production. Some corn, wheat, rye, and alfalfa, timothy and clover hay are raised, but in the production of oats and buckwheat Garrett County leads all counties of Maryland, according to the 1964 Census of Agriculture. Potato cultivation is of some importance. However, in the production of maple syrup, this

mountain county not only leads but actually is responsible for most of the State supply. This may seem strange until it is observed that Oakland is closer to the Canadian border than to Ocean City, Maryland.

In the sale of forest products, Garrett County ranked first in 1964. In mineral production—coal, natural gas, stone, sand and gravel—it ranked third. It has the only natural gas fields in the State.

Manufacturing is not of major importance. Much of it is concentrated around Grantsville along U.S. Highway 40. The average manufacturing employment is approximately 550.

The B & O Railroad crosses the county and the Western Maryland Railroad follows the North Branch of the Potomac but chiefly on the West Virginia side of the line. There is no railroad in the northern section but U.S. Highway 40 provides good transportation facilities here as it follows the route of the old National Road. Other good roads are U.S. 219 linking Garrett County with the Pennsylvania Turnpike to the north and U.S. Route 50 which crosses the southern end of the county.

The National Freeway, a new four-lane highway built to interstate standards with all grades less than 5 per cent, is being built across northern Garrett County from Hancock to Morgantown, West Virginia, under the Appalachian Regional Commission. Scheduled for completion in 1972, the highway will provide greater access to the County making it an ideal vacationland in both winter and summer.

The State of Maryland owns more land in Garrett than in any other county. Over 74,000 acres are included in the Savage River, Potomac and Swallow Falls State forests, and in Deep Creek Lake State Park. In addition, the State Department of Game and Inland Fish supervises almost 2,000 acres of Mt. Nebo Forest-Wildlife Management Area, Bear Creek Fish Rearing Station and Accident Community Pond. The University of Maryland 4-H Center extends over 1,300 acres.

Deep Creek Lake, which covers some 4,500 acres, is formed by a dam built by the former Youghiogheny Hydroelectric Power Company now owned by the Pennsylvania Electric Company. This beautiful body of water is 12 miles long and contains 65 miles of shoreline. Both summer and winter recreational facilities are plentiful. There are good motels and restaurants nearby, cottages and camps to rent, public swimming and marinas.

The Casselman River Bridge near Grantsville is the oldest stone arch highway bridge in the United States. In the northern part of the county are sites of several of the camps General Braddock's army used in its march toward Fort Duquesne in 1755. Historic buildings include Drane House and the Tomlinson Tavern.

Although it enjoys a number of natural resources, the development of the recreation and resort industry of the county appears to offer the greatest possibility for its future. It is unfortunate that only a limited number of people have visited this area of such great natural beauty. Improved facilities and better roads should attract many more.

Financial Statistics

Bank Deposits, June 30, 1966	\$32,517,000
Assessed Value of Real and Personal Property, 1966	60,917,000
Retail Sales and Use Tax Collections, Fiscal Year 1967	402,995
Family Median Income, 1960 Census	3,388
Effective Buying Income Estimate, 1966	
Total	32,205,000
Per Household	5,280

MARYLAND'S MAIN FRUIT GROWING COUNTY

Bordered on the north by Pennsylvania and on the south by the Potomac River which separates it from West Virginia, Washington County is bounded on the east by Frederick and on the west by Allegany County. Smaller than Frederick and Garrett counties, it has 462 square miles of land area. As created by the Constitutional Convention of Maryland in 1776—that historic year of American independence—this county originally included all of Western Maryland. It was named for George Washington who had just become the commander-in-chief of the Continental Army.

A fertile county, despite its rugged terrain, it includes the western slope of the Blue Ridge. The lowland belt known as Hagerstown Valley, which lies between the Blue Ridge and the Appalachian ridges to the east, is an extension of the Shenandoah Valley of Virginia. The western part of the county is quite mountainous with narrow and generally shallow valleys. The highest point—2,145 feet above sea level—is Quirauk Mountain in the Blue Ridge.

The contour of the area was an important factor in determining the route of the first major Confederate invasion which culminated in what has been called the bloodiest single day of fighting of the Civil War. At Antietam—or Sharpsburg—near the Potomac River, some ten miles south of Hagerstown, General Robert E. Lee took up a defensive position in September, 1862. Attacked here by the superior forces of Union General George B. McCellan, he stubbornly fought off the Northern troops at the Dunkard Church, Bloody Lane and Burnside's Bridge—places whose names have become historic bywords. The grand re-enactment of the battle was staged here before large crowds at the centennial celebration in September, 1962.

The famed Dunkard Church has recently been restored as a State shrine, dedicated to the memory of the Maryland men who fought and died here fighting for both sides. The National Park Service maintains a museum and library at the battlefield and in the National Cemetery are buried thousands of both Union and Confederate dead, some of them in unmarked graves.

The original settlers of Washington County were Swiss, English, Scotch and French from the provinces of Alsace and Lorraine. Some of them settled here as early as 1735. They were followed by immigrants of Scotch-Irish, German and Dutch nationality. This mixture has produced an industrious, thrifty citizenry, independent and progressive.

Washington is the most populous of the four northwestern Maryland counties. The 1960 Census reported a total of 91,219 inhabitants, the fifth largest county population in the State.

Hagerstown, the county seat and main city, had 36,660 people in 1960 and was second to Baltimore in urban population. The other large towns are Hancock, 2,004; Williamsport, 1,853; and Boonsboro, 1,211. Halfway, an unincorporated community adjacent to Hagerstown, is the residence of 4,256 people. Five smaller incorporated communities have populations ranging from 433 to 968.

Despite the fact that a great part of Washington County is hilly and mountainous, it still ranks high in agricultural production. Seventh in the State in the value of all farm products sold, it ranks first in the value of fruits and nuts sold and second in dairy products. Its rankings among all U.S. counties in the production of apples, peaches, plums and cherries are 25th, 43rd, 65th and 73rd, respectively.

The raising of livestock—particularly cattle, calves and hogs—is quite important. Corn, wheat, oats, barley, alfalfa, and mixed timothy and clover hay are grown in quantity, but it is as a fruit producing county that Washington is most outstanding. More than 50% of the 1964 State fruit and nut crop was picked here.

Manufacturing, too, is basic to the county's economy. Aircraft, missiles, pipe organs, blast cleaning and dust control equipment, cement, shoes and motor trucks are some of the products of a fairly diversified industry. Although the employment is not as great now as in former years, more than 10,000 are still working in industrial plants. A number of new industries has recently begun operations or soon will. These should provide additional employment opportunities and perhaps help increase the number of workers to near the former total of some 13,500.

U.S. Highway 40 and Alternate 40 cross U.S. Highway 11 at Hagerstown, and the new Interstate Highway 81 passes just west of the city. These, together with State roads, and the Baltimore & Ohio, Pennsylvania and Western Maryland railroads provide good transportation throughout the county.

Interesting places to visit in Washington County include Fort Frederick State Park, site of one of the last fortifications built at the time of the French and Indian War, the Crystal Grottoes near Boonsboro, Gathland State Park, Washington Monument State Park and Tilghmanton, famous

for its jousting—or tilting—tournaments. The Department of Forests and Parks administers over 2,000 acres and the Department of Game and Inland Fish has over 3,700 including the Indian Spring and Sideling Hill wildlife conservation areas.

One of the most unique products of Washington County is the famous *HAGERSTOWN ALMANACK* which has been published since 1797. Its founder, John Gruber, originally wrote it in German, but later it appeared in two languages and eventually was printed only in English.

Historic homes in Washington County include Rosehill (1814) in Boonsboro which provided the setting for the famous David Belasco play, *THE HEART OF MARYLAND*, and was photographed for the film version; Hager House (1739 or 1740), home of the founder of Hagerstown, Jonathan Hager; The Hive (1790); and Valentia and Weldon whose dates of construction are uncertain.

Both Washington County and the city of Hagerstown have active planning commissions. A detailed city plan has been completed for Hagerstown and a comprehensive master plan is now being prepared for the county.

Washington County is not only blessed with beautiful mountains and valleys but it has enjoyed great agricultural and industrial productivity. Its variety of resources and the vigor of its people have made it generally one of the most stable and prosperous areas of the State, despite the cut-backs in aircraft production that caused considerable unemployment for a time. With greater diversification of its industry, the county should eventually find more opportunities for its people and continue to grow and prosper.

Financial Statistics

Bank Deposits, June 30, 1966	\$109,284,000
Assessed Value of Real and Personal Property, 1966	351,697,000
Retail Sales and Use Tax Collections, Fiscal Year 1967	3,345,931
Family Median Income, 1960 Census	5,145
Effective Buying Income Estimate, 1966	
Total	228,965,000
Per Household	7,246

THE MARYLAND-NATIONAL CAPITAL AREA

The two counties of the State which border the District of Columbia are decidedly different from the other twenty-one, and yet they are so unlike that it is difficult to discuss them as a unit. In those areas which are adjacent to Washington both counties are densely populated and have many characteristics of suburbia. However, because of the nature of their residential development, they fortunately lack the monotony so prevalent in many of these new fringe developments of major cities. Each community—incorporated or unincorporated—has its own personality and the various subdivisions take pride in their identity and name.

The District of Columbia, where many of these people work, is not a state and its residents do not, therefore, enjoy the privilege of voting. Its local government and political activities are so different from that of the surrounding areas of Maryland and Virginia that coordination of metropolitan functions is very difficult. In sharp contrast to the minimal participation of residents in the political life in the District, the citizens of these suburban neighborhoods are intensely interested in governmental and civic affairs. Most of them are well educated and an unusually high percentage are professional people. The majority are not native Marylanders and have brought to their new home the respective political philosophies with which they were imbued in practically every state of the Union.

Montgomery County lies in the Piedmont Plateau and its agriculture has, for many years, been quite different from that of Prince George's—in the Coastal Plain—which is still one of the chief tobacco-producing counties of the State and, in its rural reaches, more traditional in character. On an average, the value of Montgomery County homes is higher and the residential area includes a number of attractive country clubs. This is the area which has the highest median family income and the greatest per household buying income in Maryland. Prince George's, too, is high by both state and national standards and appears less opulent only by comparison.

Prince George's has more manufacturing and industrial employment; Montgomery has been interested only in light, scientific industry. The former also leads the counties of the State in the production of sand and gravel. The construction industry has boomed for years in both counties.

The Maryland-National Capital Park and Planning Commission, oldest planning agency in the State, has planning jurisdiction over most of

the area. In addition, Gaithersburg, Rockville and Washington Grove in Montgomery County and Laurel in Prince George's County have municipal planning commissions.

<i>County</i>	<i>Land Area Square Miles</i>	<i>Population</i>	
		<i>Number</i>	<i>Per Square Mile</i>
Montgomery	493	340,928	691.5
Prince George's	485	357,395	736.9
Total	978	698,323*	714.0

* Census of 1960

MONTGOMERY—WASHINGTON'S DELUXE SUBURB

Directly northwest of the District of Columbia, which was once part of Maryland, is one of the most unique counties of the State. Its 493 square miles of fertile, rolling land are rapidly becoming densely populated, particularly in the portions adjacent to the city of Washington.

Bordered on the south and southwest by the Potomac River, it is bounded on the northwest by Frederick, on the northeast by Howard and on the east by Prince George's County. The land is rolling with small hills. Rising from elevations of some 150 feet along the Potomac hillsides, it reaches heights of over 800 feet above sea level in the northern part of the county.

It was established in 1776 by the Constitutional Convention of that memorable year of the Declaration of Independence. It was named for General Richard Montgomery, an Irish officer who had served in the British Army during the French and Indian War and later settled in New York State. He was killed on December 31, 1775, at the age of 37, leading the attack on Quebec. Benedict Arnold succeeded to the command. The comment has been made that Montgomery County was named for an Irishman who never saw the area and probably was not even aware of its existence. Nevertheless, he is well commemorated here, far from the land of his birth.

The first Census of 1790 reported a county population of 18,003 which was much less than that of Frederick County. By 1920 there were still only 34,921 people living here but since then the population growth has been phenomenal. The Census of 1960 counted 340,928 inhabitants, a percentage increase of over 876% in the forty years. The percentage growth between 1950 and 1960 was the largest of any Maryland county—107%.

The early settlers were English, Scotch and Irish. They scattered over the county and most of the little communities they started—Barnesville, Brookville, Laytonsville and Poolesville—still have less than 1,000 population. Rockville, the county seat, is the only older community to grow significantly. Located to the northwest of some of the heaviest suburban development adjacent to Washington, it is now the fourth largest city in Maryland with a 1960 population of 26,090 which has since increased. In 1930 it had only 1,460 inhabitants. Annexation of territory has been a factor in its growth.

Other incorporated communities are Takoma Park with 11,545 people living on the Montgomery side of the county line and 5,254 in Prince George's County; Gaithersburg, 3,847; Chevy Chase Village, 2,405; Chevy Chase Section IV, 2,243; Kensington, 2,175; Somerset, 1,444; Garrett Park, 965; Washington Grove, 576; and Glen Echo, 310. The largest communities—Silver Spring, 66,348; Bethesda, 56,527; and Wheaton, 54,635—are unincorporated and under county government jurisdiction.

Although much of the southern portion of the county is densely populated and suburban in character, agriculture is still important in the northern stretches. According to the 1964 Census of Agriculture, Montgomery County ranked 14th in the State in the value of farm products sold. Dairying and livestock raising accounted for 76% of this income. Corn, wheat, barley, and alfalfa and other hay crops are raised in quantity. The value of nursery products sold is second only to that of the combined Baltimore County and Baltimore City total which leads the State.

Manufacturing has not been important, but several new industrial parks have recently provided desirable locations, particularly for scientific and development industries. The Rockville area has had considerable activity in this respect. There are some 140 industrial plants in the county which employ 6,000 people.

Montgomery County has an excellent highway system with U. S. Interstate 70S providing quick access from Frederick to the District of Columbia and U. S. Route 29 connecting Baltimore with Washington. The Capital Beltway crosses both of these highways integrating the urban areas of the county.

Southern Montgomery County is chiefly residential and is an area of fine homes. The median value of those in some areas exceeds \$35,000. The median income of Montgomery families in 1960 was \$9,317, the highest of any county in the State, and the effective buying income per household, according to Sales Management's *SURVEY OF BUYING POWER* was \$11,464. The State's median family income in that year was \$6,309 and per household effective buying, \$7,708.

In this county live men and women active in public affairs—federal government personnel, including cabinet officers, senators, congressmen—and many others identified with the industrial, scientific and cultural aspects of the Nation's life.

There is a relatively small amount of State-owned land in this county. The largest parcels are the 560-acre Seneca Creek State Park and the University of Maryland Experimental Farm of over 500 acres. However, the federal government also has a number of important installations here. They include the U. S. Medical Research Center Institutes of Health, Naval Medical Center, Atomic Energy Commission, Naval Ordnance Laboratory and the David Taylor Model Basin. The National Bureau of Standards is located in new facilities near Gaithersburg.

One of the interesting scenic spots is at the Great Falls of the Potomac where the Piedmont area begins. The Potomac residential subdivision, not far away, is an area of estates and gracious living.

This county was the first in Maryland to obtain authorization to establish a charter form of government. However, incorporated cities and towns have municipal governments. It also has the only elected Board of Education in the State.

The Maryland-National Capital Park and Planning Commission, a bi-county agency, was established in 1927. The Commission is composed of ten members, five from Montgomery and five from Prince George's. The Montgomery Commissioners also compose the County Planning Board. All of Montgomery County, except the incorporated communities, is included under the Commission's jurisdiction.

The Maryland-National Capital Park and Planning Commission not only has planning responsibility, but it is also empowered to acquire, develop, maintain and operate a park system with recreational facilities, the expense of which, including debt service, is paid from a separate park tax levied with other county taxes. It is also authorized to cooperate and negotiate with federal agencies for financial assistance in the acquisition of park land under the terms of the Capper-Crampton Act. Thus, Montgomery County has been able to purchase considerable valuable property at prices much less than current appraisals and to protect its stream valleys from exploitation. The Montgomery office of the Maryland-National Capital Park and Planning Commission is located in Silver Spring.

Rockville, Gaithersburg and Washington Grove have municipal planning and zoning commissions, and Rockville was the first local community to complete a master comprehensive plan with the aid of an

URA "701" grant of \$12,610. It is now in the early stages of its urban renewal program. Gaithersburg has a "701" grant of \$4,432.

Montgomery County's future will continue to be influenced by federal government expansion. Growth of light, scientific industry will also contribute to the area development. The tax base which is predominantly residential must be broadened to support the high requirements of a highly literate and demanding population. In spite of its affluence, there will be many problems to solve in the years ahead.

Financial Statistics

Bank Deposits, June 30, 1966	\$ 399,266,000
Assessed Value of Real and Personal Property, 1966	2,425,273,000
Retail Sales and Use Tax Collections, Fiscal Year 1967	15,433,203
Family Median Income, 1960 Census	9,317
Effective Buying Income Estimate, 1966	
Total	1,649,272,000
Per Household	13,653

PRINCE GEORGE'S

METROPOLITAN YET STILL OLD MARYLAND

Prince George's, the other county included in the Maryland-National Capital Area, has characteristics quite different from those of Montgomery. That part of the county which is included in the metropolitan area—and where over 90% of its people live—is closely associated with Washington, D.C., but a large part of the county is still basically rural and agricultural.

This county lies to the east of D.C., bordered on the north by Howard, to the north and east by Anne Arundel, to the southeast by Calvert, on the south by Charles, and to the west by both the District and Montgomery County. The Potomac River also flows along a large part of the western boundary. Except for a small area of about one square mile, its 485 square miles of land are all part of the Coastal Plain.

The land relief varies from level to rolling. The elevation ranges from 10 to 420 feet above sea level, averaging about 250 feet. Drainage is effected entirely by the Potomac and Patuxent rivers and their tributaries.

Established in 1695, almost 80 years before Montgomery County, it originally included not only the latter but all of Maryland to the northwest. It was named for the husband of Queen Anne, a Danish prince who had no claim to the English throne.

The county was settled by English people or those of English descent. Many of their descendants still live here. The 1960 population of 357,395 ranked it second among Maryland counties. The first census of 1790 reported a population of 21,344 and this figure had slightly more than doubled to 43,347 in 1920. Since then, Prince George's has had a remarkable growth of 724%, second only to Montgomery County in this respect.

Prince George's has more incorporated cities and towns than any Maryland county—28—including a part of Takoma Park. Four unincorporated communities were also enumerated in the 1960 Census. The largest incorporated city is College Park (18,482), home of the University of Maryland. Hyattsville is second largest (15,168).

Upper Marlboro, the county seat, has a population of only 673. It is an old town which was named for the first Duke of Marlborough, John Churchill, an ancestor of Sir Winston Churchill. The Duke was the

famous military leader of Queen Anne's reign. Lower Marlboro is an even smaller community in Calvert County.

The chief agricultural money crop is tobacco. Some corn and small grains are raised and the nursery business is profitable. Livestock and poultry raising, and dairying are much less important to the economy than the growing of field crops.

Prince George's has more manufacturing than Montgomery County. There are some 160 plants employing approximately 7,000 people. It ranks fifth among the counties of Maryland in number of manufacturing employees and in value added by manufacture (1960 Annual Survey of Manufactures).

Both main lines of the B&O and the Pennsylvania Railroad cross the county, and another branch of the latter runs north and south on the eastern side. U.S. Highway 1 and the Baltimore-Washington Parkway also connect these two cities and U.S. 50 and U.S. 301 are good roads providing access to the Chesapeake Bay Bridge. The Washington circumferential beltway makes it possible to by-pass the most densely populated area to reach the main highways and a good system of State roads.

There are over 4,000 acres of State-owned land in Prince George's. The University of Maryland has over 1,300 acres; Boy's Village over 1,000 acres; Cedarville State Forest (part) over 1,000 acres; and Bowie State College some 190. Large federal installations include Andrews Air Force Base, Goddard Space Flight Center of NASA, Bureau of the Census and the National Agricultural Center at Beltsville.

Interesting places in the county include Fort Washington, and the old homes of Belair, Riversdale, Dower House, Montpelier, Poplar Hill, Mt. Airy and Weston. The Calvert family once owned Mt. Airy and Riversdale. The latter is now the Prince George's office of the Maryland-National Capital Park and Planning Commission.

Bladensburg was the site of the battle fought immediately prior to the British capture of Washington in 1814. This area is famous for the many duels fought here during the first half of the nineteenth century. Many prominent men, including Henry Clay, John Randolph and Samuel P. Key—brother of Francis Scott Key—were involved. Commodore Stephen Decatur, early American naval hero, was mortally wounded in a duel fought on this field.

Most of Prince George's County is under the planning jurisdiction of the Maryland-National Capital Park and Planning Commission. Unlike Montgomery County, most of its incorporated communities are included.

Laurel, however, has its own planning commission and has completed its master comprehensive plan with the aid of a federal "701" grant of \$10,900 secured through the State Planning Department.

Five of the ten commissioners of the MNCP&PC represent Prince George's County and also serve as the County Planning Board. The agency also purchases and maintains park and recreation areas for this county, but not to the extent that this has been done in Montgomery. The latter has consistently levied higher local taxes for that purpose than Prince George's.

The chairman of the MNCP&PC has always been one of the five Prince George's representatives. In 1963 the County Commissioners, for the first time, appointed a full-time chairman to the position, thus establishing a new precedent after 35 years of operation.

Prince George's is still administered by a seven-man Board of County Commissioners, but there has been considerable interest of late in changing to the charter form of government. However, even though such a development were approved by the citizens, it must be authorized by the General Assembly.

There is no doubt that Prince George's will continue to grow as more U.S. Government facilities are added and new industry moves into the county. Population projections estimate that 621,057 people will be living here in 1970. Like its neighbor, Montgomery County, it has come a long way but its growing pains are far from over.

Financial Statistics

Bank Deposits, June 30, 1966	\$ 461,478,000
Assessed Value of Real and Personal Property, 1966	1,991,671,000
Retail Sales and Use Tax Collections, Fiscal Year 1967	16,114,734
Family Median Income, 1960 Census	7,471
Effective Buying Income Estimate, 1966	
Total	1,519,820,000
Per Household	10,424

BALTIMORE METROPOLITAN AREA

According to the criteria established by the U.S. Bureau of the Budget and the Bureau of the Census, the Baltimore Standard Metropolitan Statistical Area is composed of the core city of Baltimore and the counties of Anne Arundel, Baltimore, Carroll, Harford and Howard. This area, which is about the same size as the four northwest Maryland counties, is larger than either Southern Maryland or the Maryland-National Capital Metropolitan Area. Although smaller in area than the Eastern Shore, it is by far the most heavily populated part of the State. The Census of 1960 reported that 58.17% of the total Maryland population resided in Baltimore City and the five counties of the metropolitan area.

<i>County</i>	<i>Land Area Square Miles</i>	<i>Population</i>	
		<i>Number</i>	<i>Per Square Mile</i>
Anne Arundel	417	206,634	495.5
Baltimore County	608	492,428	809.9
Carroll	453	52,785	116.5
Harford	448	76,722	171.3
Howard	250	36,152	144.6
Baltimore City	79	939,024	11,886.4
Total	2,255	1,803,745	799.9

Baltimore City's planning commission was created in 1939, Baltimore County's was established in 1947 and, in order, Howard began formal planning in 1951, Anne Arundel in 1952, Harford in 1953 and Carroll in 1959. Each agency is primarily concerned with local planning, zoning and subdivision regulations.

After a number of preliminary discussions in 1955 and 1956, an organization known as the Baltimore Regional Planning Council was formed and held its first official meeting on August 3, 1956. Since, at that time, there was no State enabling legislation authorizing regional planning, the BRPC was established as an ad hoc agency. It was composed of two members from each political subdivision, one of whom was the planning director and the other a representative of the governing body. The thirteenth member was the Director of the Maryland State Planning Commission (abolished in 1959 and succeeded by the State Planning Department).

The initial planning work of the BRPC was financed through a series of urban assistance grants under the provisions of the Housing Act

of 1954, as amended. As the matching share of this early planning work, the six member jurisdictions, plus the state, contributed a total of \$430,429.00. Federal grants toward the work of the Council amounted to \$452,800.00 during the period between 1956 and 1963.

During this period, the Council, through extensive studies, developed basic social, economic and land use data necessary to the projection of a regional development plan. Work was also undertaken, in conjunction with the State Roads Commission, which lead to completion of the Baltimore Metropolitan Area Transportation Study.

In its 1963 session, the Maryland General Assembly enacted a law known as Article 78C of the Annotated Code of Maryland, which provided for the creation of a permanent Baltimore Regional Planning Council including the same political subdivisions that composed the temporary council. This agency began operations on June 10, 1963.

The Council's area of jurisdiction covers Baltimore City and Anne Arundel, Baltimore, Carroll, Harford and Howard counties. Its membership of twenty-six persons consists of three representatives from each of these six member jurisdictions, the Director of the State Planning Department, the Chairman-Director of the State Roads Commission, a member of the Metropolitan Transit Authority, a member of the Maryland Port Authority, a member of the State Senate, a member of the House of Delegates, and two members-at-large.

Of the three members from each of the six jurisdictions, the following are members: the Mayor of the City of Baltimore, the County Executives of Baltimore and Anne Arundel counties, the President of the Baltimore City Council, the Chairman of the County Council in Baltimore and Anne Arundel counties, a member of the Boards of County Commissioners from Carroll, Harford and Howard counties, and a member of the Planning Commissions or advisory boards of each of the six member jurisdictions.

In 1967, the Regional Planning Council presented a suggested general development plan for the Baltimore Area. The plan was a culmination of years of study and research for the Regional Planning Council, local planning bodies, and other representatives of government in the region. It consisted of a set of recommendations prepared pursuant to State law to provide assistance to units of local government and the State government in meeting the challenge of inevitable growth. The Regional Planning Council in cooperation with the planning staff of

local and State governments is undertaking further analysis of the major elements of the General Development Plan. These studies are made public from time to time as they are completed.

As can be seen from the population density figures, the three counties of Carroll, Harford and Howard are still basically agricultural. Only in those areas adjacent to Baltimore City and Baltimore County, or along main highways, has suburban development occurred. To a great extent this is also true of Anne Arundel where there is a great contrast between the northern and southern portions of this county. Northern Baltimore County is also a fine agricultural area, but directly to the east, north and west of the core it has many characteristics of the central city. Much of the major industry of the area is located here.

As population increases in the coming years, this push outward in all directions is expected to continue, eating up the agricultural land and creating new problems. At the same time, expansion is steadily moving outward from the National Capital Area into Anne Arundel and Howard counties. In the not to distant future the corridor between Baltimore and Washington will be a continuous urban belt.

Consequently, the issue today is to prepare for this future growth and development by adequate planning to insure that, by the end of this century, this metropolitan complex can become a desirable place to live and work rather than a disorganized mushroom sprawl and an eyesore beset, not only with all the problems which urban communities face, but with new difficulties. The foresight of those concerned at both the State and local level of government has insured that this tremendous task can be accomplished intelligently and effectively.

ANNE ARUNDEL

HOME OF MARYLAND'S HISTORIC CAPITAL

One of the most interesting and historic Maryland counties is Anne Arundel, named for the wife of the second Lord Baltimore. Located on the Western Shore just south of Baltimore City, it extends along Chesapeake Bay to Calvert County on the south. Its western boundary is the Patuxent River. Long and rather narrow, particularly toward the south, it includes an area of 417 square miles of land and 7 of water. Beginning at tide level in the stream bottoms of the Patapsco, the elevation rises to a maximum of over 300 feet northeast of Laurel near the Anne Arundel, Howard and Prince George's counties junction.

The first settlement in Anne Arundel County was made in 1648 by Puritans who had been living in Virginia, but found the climate of religious toleration in Maryland more agreeable than conditions in the older colony. The English Civil War between the Cavaliers and the Puritan "Roundheads" of Oliver Cornwell was then raging in England, and Virginia was loyal to the King and the Established Church. In 1649 Charles I was executed and the Puritans of Anne Arundel County attempted to seize control of Maryland. The county was established in 1650. During the following decade the political life of the young colony was indeed confused but by 1660, with the restoration of the Stuart kings, the proprietary authority was restored to the Calvert family.

Considerable objection was made concerning the remoteness of the capital at St. Mary's as the population began moving north, and in 1683 the courts were moved to Anne Arundel County for a short time but later returned to St. Mary's City, because of lack of accommodations. The tiny community on the Severn, first known as Providence and later as Anne Arundel Town, eventually was called Annapolis and in 1695 it became the new capital of Maryland. It took its name, not from the county but from Princess Anne, later Queen Anne, the last of the Stuart line to rule England. The first State House was built in 1697, the second in 1706, and the older part of the present structure was begun in 1772. In the old Senate Chamber of this building, one of the most interesting and historic places in this country, the Congress of the United States met from November 16, 1783 to June 3, 1784. In this room George Washington submitted his resignation as commander-in-chief of the Army, and Congress ratified the Treaty of Paris which ended the Revolutionary War. This State House is the oldest in continuous use in the United States.

Not only is Annapolis (population, 36,300) the county seat and the capital of Maryland but it is also the site of the United States Naval Academy, opened in October, 1845. One of the three national service schools, it has been a great factor in developing the traditions of this area. However, an older institution, St. John's College chartered in 1784 as a successor to King William's School which had been established by the Assembly in 1696, pre-dates the Academy by many years.

Many State-owned structures are located in Annapolis. Besides the State House there are a number of State office buildings, the Court of Appeals Building and the Executive Mansion. Many interesting buildings of colonial architecture are also to be found here. They include Anne Arundel County Court House built in 1824, but later enlarged; the Public Library (1737); City Hall (1764); St. Mary's Church (1735); Paca House (1763); McDowell Hall of St. John's College, originally intended as the governor's mansion which was reconstructed in 1909 along its original eighteenth century lines; Ogle House (1742); Chase Home (1769); Hammond-Harwood House (1770); Bordley-Randall House part of which dates back to 1726; Dorsey House (1685); Jennings House built prior to 1737; Brice House (1740); Sands House (1680); Ridout House (1750 approx.); Scott House (1784); Jonas Green House (1680); and Aunt Lucy's Bake Shop. The Old Treasury Building on the State House grounds has withstood the ravages of time since 1695.

With such a wealth of historical tradition and number of colonial period buildings, Annapolis could easily become a second Williamsburg and a mecca for tourists.

Steps have already been taken to preserve the colonial characteristics of the old town by the formation of an organization known as Historic Annapolis. It received a grant of \$44,000 from the Dominion Foundation which has enabled it to complete a study of the community and insure that these old structures will be maintained in their proper surroundings and not sacrificed to commercial development.

A master comprehensive plan for Annapolis which was partially financed by the Urban Renewal Administration was completed in 1962. This project cost \$42,750 of which \$21,375 consisted of federal funds and the remainder was contributed in money and services by the city and by the State Planning Department which administered the program. The consultant agency was the Planning Council of the Greater Baltimore Committee. The North Bay Area comprehensive master plan is being developed with the aid of a \$42,050 URA grant. This is being admin-

istered by the Anne Arundel County Planning and Zoning Commission and the State Planning Department.

The population of Anne Arundel County, which is considered part of the Baltimore Metropolitan Region, has grown steadily from 55,167 in 1930 to a 1965 total of 257,100. Between 1950 and 1965 the county added 139,708 residents for a growth of over 119%. Much of this increase is concentrated in the northern portion of the county adjacent to Baltimore City, and in Annapolis.

The most important agricultural product of Anne Arundel County is tobacco. According to the 1964 Census of Agriculture, 18% of the total State tobacco crop was raised here. Corn, small grains, alfalfa and other hay crops, soybeans, Irish potatoes and sweet potatoes are also grown. Some vegetables, such as tomatoes, sweet corn, watermelons and cantaloupes are also raised for sale. Strawberries are also cultivated in some quantity. Livestock raising is much more important than either dairying or poultry raising.

The county, which for many years was essentially an agricultural area, has become more industrialized, particularly in the northern portion. Nationally known firms producing copper and steel products, electronic systems, plastics, concrete products, wood products, store fixtures, venetian blinds, coolers and freezers, boats and boating equipment, aluminum products and fertilizer are located here. Industrial employment exceeds 15,000.

The Department of Correction maintains the Maryland House of Correction for Men and the State Reformatory for Women at Jessup. At Crownsville the Department of Mental Hygiene has operated a State Hospital for the mentally ill since 1910. The Department of Forests and Parks operates the Sandy Point State Park of 680 acres, and some 268 acres of the Patapsco State Park are located in this county. In addition, a tract of 132 acres, known as Harmon's Nursery is also under the jurisdiction of this Department. The Department of Motor Vehicles headquarters is now located near Glen Burnie. Fort George G. Meade, a federal installation of 13,554 acres, is located to the east of the Baltimore-Washington Parkway and the National Security Agency is now housed in new buildings in this area.

Anne Arundel County has been moving ahead rapidly. The growth of industry had added new economic vigor to the northern part of the

county and the rapidly expanding metropolitan centers of Baltimore and Washington provide markets for agricultural products. Its future development appears most encouraging,

Financial Statistics

Bank Deposits, June 30, 1966	\$129,241,000
Assessed Value of Real and Personal Property, 1966	834,785,000
Retail Sales and Use Tax Collections, Fiscal Year 1967	7,847,034
Family Median Income, 1960 Census	6,503
Effective Buying Income Estimate, 1966	
Total	760,019,000
Per Household	11,802

CARROLL COUNTY

RURAL MARYLAND IN A METROPOLITAN DISTRICT

Located in the Piedmont Plateau area, between Baltimore and Frederick counties from which it was formed in 1836, lies Carroll County. It was named for Charles Carroll of Carrollton, last surviving signer of the Declaration of Independence who had passed away in 1832 at the age of 95.

Bordered on the north by the State of Pennsylvania and on the south by Howard County, it encompasses 453 square miles and extends about twenty-seven miles, both in width and length, at its greatest dimensions.

The topography ranges from gently rolling to hilly, and the land is dissected by streams flowing through comparatively narrow valleys. The connecting elevations known as Dug Hill and Parrs Ridge, which extend from northeast to southwest, constitute the "backbone" of the county and form a divide between drainage systems. Streams to the east of these ridges flow in a general southeastwardly direction, and those on the other side flow southwestwardly. The elevation ranges from 300 feet above sea level in the southeastern corner of the county to about 1,000 feet on Dug Hill Ridge.

Many of the early settlers were of German extraction but later additions have been of English, Irish and Scotch descent. The 1960 population of 52,785 is 17.5% greater than that of 1950, about the same as the percentage gain recorded between 1940 and 1950. Population growth has been steady but unspectacular as compared to that of Baltimore County. Consequently, Carroll County, although it is officially included in the Baltimore Standard Metropolitan Statistical Area as established by the U.S. Bureau of the Budget, has so far been spared most of the problems of "suburban sprawl" which are characteristic of most metropolitan areas. The largest city is Westminster, the county seat, founded in 1764 but not incorporated until 1837, which had a population of 6,123 in 1960. Other incorporated towns are Taneytown, 1,159; Sykesville, 1,196; Manchester, 1,108; Union Bridge, 833; New Windsor, 738; Hampstead, 696; and Mt. Airy with a total population of 1,352, of which 985 live in Carroll County and 367 in Frederick County.

One of the better agricultural counties of Maryland Carroll County also has a considerable amount of industry, and a large number of its people are employed in Baltimore City and Baltimore County. Once a tobacco raising area, Carroll, like its neighboring counties, long ago

turned to the cultivation of other crops such as corn, wheat, oats, barley, soybeans, hay and some vegetables. However, its livestock raising and dairying provide the major proportion of agricultural income. In 1964 it ranked fourth among the counties of Maryland in the total value of farm products sold.

The industry of the county is rather diversified. Products include electric tools, motor controls and components, rubber and plastic footwear, clothing, shoes, floor covering and roofing, cement, fresh and cured meat products and canned vegetables. One of the most unusual industries of Carroll County is the distilling of oil from vermifuge which is grown of better quality in southwest Carroll County and adjacent areas than in any other place. This oil is used most effectively in combating hookworm in both man and animals, and its sale represents a significant addition to county income.

The Western Maryland Railroad, originally a Carroll County enterprise, the B&O and the Pennsylvania provide rail service. President Lincoln used this Western Maryland line on his way to deliver the immortal Gettysburg Address. U.S. Highway 140 connects Westminster with Baltimore and Gettysburg and State Highway 27 leads to Washington, D.C. via U.S. 70S. A good hard road system crisscrosses the county with most highways focusing at Westminster.

At Keyville, in the northeastern part of the county, is the restored birthplace of Francis Scott Key. Partially destroyed by fire in 1850, it has been rebuilt but much of the old homestead remains. Here the "Star Spangled Banner," the subject of his stirring verses, flies twenty-four hours a day as it also does over his Frederick grave and over Fort McHenry in Baltimore where he saw it by the "dawn's early light" of that embattled morning in September, 1814, and was inspired to write our National Anthem.

Other interesting sights in Carroll County are the old Pipe Creek Friends Meetinghouse on a hill overlooking Union Bridge where a Quaker house of worship has stood since 1772; Stone Chapel, built in 1800, a revered spot of Methodism; Shriver Mill at Union Mills which was in operation from 1796 to 1947; the Historical House in Westminster formerly known as the Shellman House, and now a museum; the Westminster City Hall with its beautiful architecture and marble mantels and the County Courthouse, a white brick building of Classic Revival design constructed in 1838. Across the street from the Courthouse is the

site of Old Union Meeting House, built in 1755 to replace a log church which had been used by several denominations.

The largest State institution in the county is the Springfield Hospital for the mentally ill, located on 1,306 acres at Sykesville. The Henryton Hospital, formerly reserved for tuberculosis patients but now a facility of the Department of Mental Hygiene, occupies a 109 acre plot on the Patapsco River. A total of 1,348 acres of the Patapsco State Park are located in Carroll County.

Western Maryland College at Westminster, chartered in 1866 after operating as an academy for six years, is under the jurisdiction of the Methodist Church, and was the first college in the United States south of the Mason-Dixon Line to become co-educational.

One interesting observation on Carroll County is that it was the first area in this country to have rural free delivery; another is that it participated in a series of metropolitan studies (Baltimore Regional Planning Council) before it had organized its own county planning commission.

Mt. Airy, Union Bridge and Westminster have municipal planning commissions. Union Bridge has developed a comprehensive master plan with the aid of a "701" grant of \$2,800. and the county recently completed a school building needs study also under a "701" grant.

Although they could easily be lulled into complacency by the pleasant rural atmosphere, the people of Carroll County have been sufficiently aware of the impending impact of urbanization to anticipate the problems and attempt to solve them. Rich in tradition and conservative by nature, they realize the challenge of the future and what it means for this beautiful part of Maryland.

Financial Statistics

Bank Deposits, June 30, 1966	\$101,172,000
Assessed Value of Real and Personal Property, 1966	224,170,000
Retail Sales and Use Tax Collections, Fiscal Year 1967	1,344,499
Family Median Income, 1960 Census	5,173
Effective Buying Income Estimate, 1966	
Total	183,026,000
Per Household	10,830

HARFORD COUNTY

LAND OF GOOD FARMS AND FINE HORSES

Harford County, in northeastern Maryland, lies between Pennsylvania and the Chesapeake Bay and is bordered on the east by the Susquehanna River which separates it from Cecil County. Along most of its western border flow either the Little Gunpowder or the Gunpowder River. To the west of these streams is Baltimore County from which Harford County was carved in 1773. It was named for Henry Harford, son of Frederick Calvert the last Lord Baltimore. Harford was the last "Proprietary" of Maryland. After the Revolutionary War, he relinquished his claim in consideration of a monetary grant voted by the General Assembly. Land area is 448 square miles.

The northern four-fifths of the county lies in the Piedmont Plateau and has an elevation ranging from 200 to 750 feet above sea level. The southern one-fifth is part of the Coastal Plain and is from 40 to 200 feet above sea level. During the first century of settlement most of the population was concentrated in this seaboard area and Joppa, now a ghost town, was a flourishing seaport before Baltimore was a community of any consequence.

Settled originally by people from England and later by others from Virginia and the Carolinas, Harford County, like the Eastern Shore, has not experienced the problem of assimilation to any great extent. According to the Census of 1960, the present population is 76,722, an increase of almost 25,000 over the 1950 enumeration. Bel Air, the county seat, is a community of 4,300; Aberdeen has 9,679, and Havre de Grace, 8,510. This city was founded in 1658. The first reference to it by this name is to be found in a letter from Lafayette to Washington during Revolutionary War days.

Harford is basically an agricultural county, but it also has diversified industry. Dairying is very important as is stock raising and the cultivation of corn, grains and hay. General farming is carried on by many farm operators in the beautiful upper county area, but vegetables are also raised for the nearby canneries. The breeding and developing of race horses is an important activity, and some fine thoroughbreds have been raised in this area. The Bata Shoe Company at Belcamp is the largest county industrial plant. It was established by Czech refugees just prior to World War II. Over 4,000 people are employed in some 55 county manufacturing plants, and many more commute to work in Baltimore

City and Baltimore County. Industrial products include concrete, iron railings, dairy barn equipment, structural adhesives, aluminum core honeycomb, flooring, cabinets, sodium sulphate, caustic soda, liquid chlorine, industrial and medical gases, clothing, carbonated beverages and canned corn. The Cardiff green marble in the Baltimore State Office Building was quarried in Harford County.

The New York to Washington lines of both the B&O and the Penn-Central Railroads cross Harford County. The main highways are the Interstate Route 1-95 (The John F. Kennedy Memorial Highway), U.S. 1 and U.S. 40 providing excellent transportation.

Two important factors of Harford's economy are the huge Aberdeen Proving Ground and the Army Chemical Center at nearby Edgewood with a combined area of some 70,000 acres. These two federal installations have contributed significantly to the economic stability and account in part for the population growth during the past twenty years. The State of Maryland owns a relatively small amount of land in Harford County, the largest parcels being the Havre de Grace Military Reservation of 133 acres; Rock State Park, 269 acres; Susquehanna State Park, 657 acres; and some 777 acres of the Gunpowder Park.

Interesting places in Harford County are Sion Hill where John Ireland constructed a school for boys in 1775; the Havre de Grace Lighthouse, credited by many as the oldest lighthouse still in service in the United States; Medical Hall, birthplace of Dr. John Archer (1741), the first graduate of the Philadelphia Medical College in 1768 and founder of the Medical and Chirurgical Faculty of Maryland; Rodgers House, built in 1774, home of Colonel John Rodgers, an officer in the Continental Army; Rumsey Mansion (1720) in Joppa; Constant Friendship, built in 1790, home of Col. Thomas White, the father of William White, first Episcopal bishop ordained in America, and father-in-law of Robert Morris who helped finance the Revolutionary War campaigns; Bush Tavern, which dates back to 1750 and at one time or another provided shelter for George Washington, Thomas Jefferson, James Madison and James Monroe. On March 22, 1775, a group met at this tavern and signed a document sometimes referred to as the first Declaration of Independence. Tudor Hall (1822), the home of Junius Booth and the birthplace of John Wilkes Booth, is about halfway between Bel Air and Churchville.

As part of the Baltimore Standard Metropolitan Area, Harford County has a Planning Commission and is represented on the Regional

Planning Council. Aberdeen, Bel Air and Havre de Grace also have city planning commissions. Each of these towns, as well as the county is either in the process of completing or has completed a comprehensive plan under the "701" program.

There is every indication that much of the growth and development of Harford County is yet to come, although the population concentration will probably continue for some time to be in the southern part. The upland area will yield to encroaching urbanization much more slowly and will continue for some time to be basically agricultural. So long as good farms and fine horses are characteristic of Harford County, it will retain its tradition of stability and gracious living.

Financial Statistics

Bank Deposits, June 30, 1966	\$ 84,443,000
Assessed Value of Real and Personal Property, 1966	337,577,000
Retail Sales and Use Tax Collections, Fiscal Year 1967	1,927,281
Family Median Income, 1960 Census	5,863
Effective Buying Income Estimate, 1966	
Total	226,360,000
Per Household	8,510

HOWARD COUNTY

A FAMOUS NAME FOR A BEAUTIFUL COUNTY

Howard County is located in central Maryland. The eastern border is about five miles from Baltimore City and the southeastern boundary some fifteen miles from Washington, D.C. Bounded on the north by Carroll, on the northeast by Baltimore County, on the southeast by Anne Arundel, on the south by Montgomery and Prince George's, and on the west by Frederick, its fertile farmland lies between the two metropolitan areas which threaten to engulf it from three sides. The second smallest county in the State (only Calvert is smaller), it encompasses 250 square miles of land area.

It was named for John Eager Howard, soldier and statesman who commanded Maryland troops in several Revolutionary War battles, was a delegate to the Continental Congress in 1787-1788 and later served both as Governor of the State and United States Senator. The county was officially created in 1851, although it had enjoyed county status since 1838—when it was known as the Howard District of Anne Arundel County—except for representation in the General Assembly.

Except where it is bordered by the Patapsco and Patuxent Rivers to the north and south, respectively, the land varies from gently to strongly rolling topography. Along these streams the valleys are deep and the hills more steep. The elevation varies from 50 feet in the extreme eastern part to a little over 850 feet in the western section. Most of the county is between 300 and 700 feet above sea level. The general slope of the land is southeasterly.

Although not adequately publicized, Howard County residents played a prominent role in United States and Maryland history. The great home of Charles Carroll of Carrollton, Doughoregan Manor, is still in use. Built in 1727 and located about five miles west of Ellicott City, it once was the manor house of a 10,000 acre estate. Here, Charles Carroll, the last surviving signer of the Declaration of Independence, entertained Washington, Lafayette and other famous people. At his death he was considered the wealthiest man in the country. A cousin of Archbishop John Carroll, first Catholic bishop in the United States, he was closely associated with the development of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, the first rail line in this country. The Emily Caton Home, formerly known as Folly Quarters, located near Doughoregan, is now the home of the Franciscan Fathers.

In this same general area are Burleigh Manor, built about 1785, which has beautifully carved marble mantels, and Glenelg Manor later known as the Governor George Lowndes Estate. Oakdale, formerly the home of Governor Edwin Warfield, is situated on a 1,300 acre tract and is still in family use. Another famous estate is Waverly, home of Governor George Howard, son of the famous John Eager Howard. This was built in 1750.

Ellicott City, the county seat, is located on the extreme eastern border of the county. Once known as "The Hollow," it took its name from the Ellicotts' Mills, built there in 1774 by the Ellicott brothers. For many years Patapsco Flour, produced here, was a popular brand throughout the country. The first rail line of the Baltimore and Ohio extended from Baltimore City to Ellicott City, and the original station is still standing. Other points of interest are the Old Quaker Burial Ground, the Friends Meeting House built in 1798 and now in private use, and the Town Hall. Angelo Cottage, a turreted castle, attracted many tourists over a century ago.

Another unusual structure is Thomas Viaduct over the Patapsco near Elkridge. Built over 100 years ago, it is still used by the B&O double track line to Washington, and supports the heavy freight trains of today as easily as it did the much smaller rail stock of earlier times, when it was the first curved, stone-arch bridge in America.

Howard County is still primarily an agricultural area. On its rolling land corn, wheat, oats, barley and alfalfa are raised. Dairy farming is very important to the economy, but cattle and hog feeding are also significant. Turkey raising is increasing with the year round demand for these birds. Some vegetables are grown, and almost every farm has its own fruit orchard.

Industry has not developed to any great extent in Howard County except generally along the eastern border. The oldest, large plant is at Daniels, a town that one industry built. Originally called "Alborton," its name was changed when the entire town was sold to C. R. Daniels in 1940. Items such as shipping and laundry hampers, conveyor belts, and tarpaulins are produced by a work force of some 300. The Johns Hopkins Applied Physics Laboratory and the W. R. Grace & Company chemical plant are more recent developments. Both are located in the vicinity of Clarksville. There are only about 30 industrial plants in the county employing 1,900 people.

The population of 36,152, according to the 1960 census report, has been gradually increasing and now represents a slightly larger per-

centage of the State total than in previous years. The only community enumerated is Savage with 1,341 residents.

Some 3,000 acres of Patapsco State Park lie in Howard County and Patuxent State Park on the north bank of the river contains 245 acres. The Department of Game and Inland Fish maintains the Hugg-Thomas Wildlife Refuge of 263 acres and the University of Maryland has a farm of 926 acres not far from Ellicott City and an experimental station of 224 acres near Waterloo. The Clifton T. Perkins State Hospital and the Patuxent Institution are other State institutions in the County.

Howard County is included in the Baltimore Standard Metropolitan Statistical Area. The county planning commission was established in 1951. The County Commissioners have a membership on the Baltimore Regional Planning Council, and have participated in the area studies conducted by that group. Howard County is very much concerned with urban planning. A General Plan for the county was adopted in 1960. In 1968, the Howard County Planning Commission filed an application for a "701" grant to revise and update its General Plan and to prepare a countywide water and sewer plan.

In 1966, the James Rouse Company unveiled plans for a new city within Howard County to be called "Columbia." The new city, located 14 miles from Baltimore, will be a self-contained planned community situated on approximately 15,000 acres with a projected population of 110,000 people by 1980. When completed, there will be nine residential "villages" in Columbia. Interlaced between and in the midst of these villages will be shopping centers, schools, cultural and recreational facilities, and industrial and commercial centers to provide employment for the inhabitants.

Financial Statistics

Bank Deposits, June 30, 1966	\$ 24,335,000
Assessed Value of Real and Personal Property, 1966	236,478,000
Retail Sales and Use Tax Collections, Fiscal Year 1967	1,024,106
Family Median Income, 1960 Census	6,401
Effective Buying Income Estimate, 1966	
Total	155,800,000
Per Household	11,456

BALTIMORE COUNTY AND CITY

SEPARATE BUT STILL ONE COMMUNITY

It is no accident that Baltimore, the last county to be considered, and that focal point of Maryland economy—the “free city” of Baltimore—have been combined in this final unit. The arrangement is by design. A series which included this account elsewhere would have distorted the perspective. In these two political subdivisions live over 46% of the State’s population; almost 70% of those engaged in manufacturing work here; and practically every major State highway leads eventually to Baltimore.

Baltimore County and Baltimore City cannot be treated separately. Although each is an autonomous political entity, their past—and undoubtedly their future—are interchangeably linked. Since the county was established over three hundred years ago—in 1659—when it had a mere handful of inhabitants, it is difficult to explain briefly and concisely how the area grew to where it now contains the sixth largest city in the United States, the twelfth largest metropolitan center and one of the country’s greatest seaports. To accomplish this without eliminating important details is not an easy task.

The original town of Baltimore of only sixty acres has grown steadily to its present 79 square miles of area. Established in 1729, it was a city of 13,503 inhabitants in 1790. Thereafter, it grew rapidly and in 1850, when it had 169,054 people, it was made an independent city by the Constitutional Convention of that year.

In 1816 the northward boundary was extended to what is now called North Avenue. After the City became independent, it made two more major annexations of county land. In 1888 it took over 17 square miles to the north and west of the old city, and in 1918-1919 nearly 50 square miles more were added but, according to present law, this will be the last annexation. The trend now is toward consideration of unification of governmental functions for the entire metropolitan area.

Baltimore County—Its Origin and Geography

Old Baltimore County, the sixth county to be established by the colonial assembly in 1659, was the first in the northern part of Maryland. The southern counties of St. Mary’s, Calvert and Charles were created in 1637, 1654 and 1658, respectively; Kent dates back to 1642 and Anne Arundel to 1650.

The original area was much larger than that of the present Baltimore County and included what is now Cecil and Harford counties and large portions of Carroll, Howard and even Kent on the Eastern Shore. The Baltimore name, like that of the City, was derived from the Irish Barony of the Calverts.

The first two county seats, Old Baltimore on the Bush River and Joppa on the Gunpowder, today are only ghost towns. Both were located in what is now Harford County. The former never became particularly important, but the latter in its heyday—1724 to the Revolutionary War—was a flourishing community and one of the main seaports of the Atlantic Coast. Established as a British port of entry it became a center of the tobacco trade. To encourage a monopoly in this commodity the merchants offered a ten per cent discount on all debts paid in tobacco. For some fifty years business boomed but, when Baltimore became the county seat in 1768, the decline of Joppa began. By the end of the century the new seaport on the Patapsco had replaced it as Maryland's trade and shipping leader. Today, only one house and a few gravestones remain of what might have been the metropolis of Maryland, except for an accident of geography. The mouth of the Gunpowder River proved less suited for a seaport than that of the Patapsco and the malarial marshes of this more northerly stream drove many merchants to the new county seat.

Baltimore County now has a land area of 608 square miles which ranks it third among the counties of the State. (Only Frederick and Garrett are larger.) It extends northward to the Pennsylvania State boundary which is a part of the historic Mason-Dixon Line. On the south it encloses Baltimore City on all but the southeastern border of that municipality. To its east lies Chesapeake Bay and above it, Harford County. To the west is Carroll and to the south lie Howard and Anne Arundel counties. Baltimore County thus touches every political subdivision of the metropolitan area.

A part of the Piedmont, most of the county is a plateau cut by numerous streams with narrow valleys. The land contour is strongly rolling to hilly. To the southeast, adjacent to the Bay, lies a low undulating marine terrace. County elevation ranges from sea level to 1,000 feet with most of the area lying between 200 and 700 feet of elevation.

The present Baltimore County is unique in that it has no incorporated municipalities. In the first federal census of 1790, its population was

listed as 38,937 (including Baltimore City which had 13,503 inhabitants). In 1860 the County population amounted to 54,135 (excluding the City which had been separated from it in 1850). The most recent 1960 census reported a population of 492,428, the largest of any county in Maryland. Although none of its communities are incorporated, it has some of the largest unincorporated areas in the United States. Among these are Dundalk with 82,428, Catonsville with 37,372, and Essex with 35,205. In all, there are eighteen such communities in the county. Towson, the county seat, is estimated at 19,090.

Old Baltimore County had many residents of wealth and influence. Among them were the Carrolls whose Doughoregan Estate is now in Howard County (established 1851). This famous family also owned Homewood where The Johns Hopkins University now stands; Brooklandville, once part of a fourteen thousand acre land tract in Green Spring Valley; and the Castle Thunder Estate upon which Catonsville was built. The original site of Baltimore City—sixty acres of land—was bought from the Carrolls.

Another family, the Ridgelys, owned Northampton now the site of Goucher College. Here once were great iron works which brought wealth to the area. Hampton House, now a National Historic Site maintained by the National Park Service, is perhaps the best known Ridgely house. The Eager family also had large holdings in this area, particularly the Belvidere Estate in what is now the heart of Baltimore City. John Eager Howard inherited this through his mother, as well as other land from his father's family.

These huge estates were the centers of culture and gracious living. The social life of the area centered about them and the enthusiasm for fox hunting and horse racing that is still characteristic of this area was fostered in these early colonial days.

Industrial and Transportation Center

In contrast to the pleasant vestiges of English country life which are still evident in the traditional steeple-chase races of My Lady's Point-to-Point, the Grand National and the longer four-mile Maryland Hunt Club Race, which are run each April in the Worthington-Dulany-Green Spring Valley section of Baltimore County, the concentration of industrial activity in the Baltimore Metropolitan Area makes this one of the leading productive centers of the country.

The major part of Maryland manufacturing lies in and around Baltimore City. According to the 1963 Census of Manufacturers (the most re-

cent report) there are 3,519 manufacturing establishments in Maryland. Of these, 1,515 are located in the City and 305 in Baltimore County. They account for 51.7% of the manufacturing plants of the State, but of even greater significance is the proportion of production workers who are employed here. These 120,155 employees represent 64% of the State's total production workers. The Bethlehem Steel Company at Sparrows Point, the greatest steel mill in the United States and one of the largest in the world, employs more than 28,000 people and the Bethlehem-Sparrows Point Shipyard has some 4,000 workers.

The industry of the area is extremely diversified and includes the production of steel and steel products, spacecraft and allied equipment, nuclear reactors, power tools, paper industries machinery, metal cans and containers, refined copper bullion, copper wire and ingot bars, picket and chain link fences, instrument controls and electronic systems, electronic and electromechanical devices, copper and aluminum mill products, automobile and truck bodies, missile warheads, rocket sleds, missile ground support and test equipment, hydraulic pumps and controls, telephone and telegraph apparatus, glass containers and closures, rubber products, paper cups, clothing and shoes, sugar refining, processed meat and other foods, and many other industrial products which would require pages to enumerate.

One indication of the early interest in industry in Baltimore County was the establishment of a paper mill on the Gunpowder River by William Hoffman, a German immigrant, before the Revolutionary War. It was here that most of the paper for the continental currency was produced. The iron works of the Ridgelys at Northampton was another early development.

One of the factors contributing to this industrial growth was the availability of excellent transportation facilities in Baltimore. In the earliest days, when waterways provided the only sure means of moving people and goods, the port was important not only for the shipment of foreign cargoes but for domestic trade. In the early part of the nineteenth century it became evident that only those Atlantic seaboard cities which were accessible to the rich and fertile areas to the west could continue to prosper. For a time the new capital city at Washington and its Georgetown harbor threatened the commercial life of Baltimore as plans were made to dig the Chesapeake and Ohio Canal, and insure transportation of the products of Western Maryland, West Virginia and Pennsylvania to this Potomac River port. Providentially, this challenge

afforded the necessary stimulant to stir the people of Baltimore and promote the development of the first railroad in the United States.

On July 4, 1828, Charles Carroll of Carrollton—venerable, last-surviving signer of the Declaration of Independence—who had contributed heavily toward this pioneering railway experiment, broke ground for the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad at Mt. Clare, then a farm at the western end of Pratt Street. At first, horse drawn vehicles were moved by rail but later steam engines were introduced. For some years trains were not permitted to pass through the City because they were considered too dangerous to the life and limb of the citizens. It was commented that, if the railroad had so much trouble crossing the gutters of Baltimore, how could it ever hope to cross the Alleghenies?

A little later, the Western Maryland Railway was chartered and the Baltimore and Susquehanna organized, but the latter which extended northward was eventually absorbed by the Pennsylvania Railroad. Still later, the Maryland and Pennsylvania—known affectionately as the “Ma and Pa”—provided service for many years but this line has now been discontinued. In more recent years, automobiles and trucks have utilized the hard surfaced roads that radiate in all directions from Baltimore City to speed freight transport. Crossing Baltimore County are U. S. Highways 1, 40, 111—now partially Interstate 83—U.S. 140 and the John F. Kennedy Memorial Highway.

The Port of Baltimore a Great Commercial Asset

One of the greatest factors in the development of the City of Baltimore has been this excellent harbor. Situated at the mouth of the Patapsco River, an estuary of the Chesapeake Bay, it ranks high among U. S. seaports in the amount of foreign trade tonnage handled. In 1965, a total of 22,884,704 long tons of exports and imports valued at \$1.4 billion moved through it. A recent study showed that over a 20-year period, the Port of Baltimore has averaged 22.6 million tons of foreign cargoes per year, or 8.1 per cent of the Nation's total. In terms of value, Baltimore foreign tonnage ranks just after New York among the Nation's Atlantic Coast ports.

Four main branches of the Port provide harbor facilities. They are the Northwest Branch, Middle Branch, Lower Patapsco River, and Curtis Bay. Channels, deep enough for ocean-going vessels, join to form a main channel from Fort McHenry to the deep water of the Bay. This channel is 20 miles long, 800 to 1,000 feet wide and 42 feet deep. The Dundalk Marine Terminal, opened in 1961, is one of the busiest general cargo

terminals in the United States. It also ranks as the World's busiest import automobile center, handling more than 140,000 foreign cars each year. From Baltimore, the automobiles move by rail car and by trailer truck to distributors on the East Coast and as far West as the Great Lakes. The Bethlehem Steel Company operates the largest tidewater ore dock in the World and more grain is shipped from Baltimore than from any other Atlantic Coast port.

The Maryland Port Authority was established in 1956 by the Maryland General Assembly to operate and promote the harbor. Its five commissioners have authority to build and operate piers; stimulate trade even to the extent of establishing foreign offices as has been done in London, Brussels, and Tokyo; issue state-supported bonds; buy property; supervise the port operation; represent Baltimore before public agencies and private trade associations.

Although Maryland was settled over three hundred years ago, the history of the port begins much later. Captain John Smith discovered the mouth of the Patapsco as early as 1608 but there were many other sites with good harbor facilities and the earliest settlers first developed Chestertown, Oxford, Port Tobacco and Joppa which were centers of great shipping activity long before Baltimore became important. The first official port of entry in this area was at Whetstone Point, now Locust Point on which Fort McHenry is located. This portion of the shoreline was annexed to Baltimore in the late eighteenth century.

The question is sometimes asked, "Why did Baltimore eventually become Maryland's greatest port?" The reason frequently given is that it was the farthest west of any Atlantic Coast seaport and nearly equidistant from points in both the North and the South. It was also the first to enjoy the advantages of transportation facilities connecting it to the new western lands. In 1818 the first federally financed road was built from Cumberland, Maryland to Wheeling, West Virginia, and this promoted trade with Baltimore. Later, the B&O, pioneer railroad, was built along the same general route and the products of farm and mine funneled to the booming port city of Maryland. Important as all of this was, the energy and ambition of the early residents must not be discounted in this evaluation of the reasons why Baltimore is now the sixth largest city in the country and its port one of the most active.

The character of these early Marylanders was exemplified by their stubborn resistance to Great Britain during the Revolution and the War

of 1812. Not only did they resist the Stamp Act but they refused to allow two British sloops filled with duty laden goods to unload their cargoes. In Annapolis they went further and burned the tea ship, the PEGGY STEWART, in that harbor.

The famous Baltimore Clippers, fastest sailing ships of their day, ran the British blockades or served as privateers to prey on British commerce in both wars. The CONSTELLATION, first U.S. Navy frigate, was built here where she has now been retired. It was to destroy this "wasps' nest of pirates," as Baltimore was designated, that the British launched their attack of September, 1814. The bombardment of Fort McHenry might have been remembered only as another historical incident had it not been the occasion of the birth of our National Anthem. Confined on a flag-of-truce boat while the British fleet shelled the fort for twenty-five stormy hours, Francis Scott Key began writing the words of "The Star Spangled Banner" as he peered through the darkness broken only by the light of exploding bombs and rockets.

Much has happened in the century and a half since that historic event and Gen. Sam Smith, whose statute overlooks the harbor, would not recognize today the city he saved. But, even though these staunch defenders could not visualize the port of 1967, their sturdy determination to be free and independent cannot be forgotten. Perhaps this was their greatest contribution.

Cultural Institutions

The story of Baltimore and its metropolitan area would be incomplete without mention of the many fine institutions which have contributed so much to the culture of the community. The following brief descriptions are presented without consideration of priority or order of importance. Each is eminently worthy of recognition.

World famous, The Johns Hopkins University was the first graduate school in the United States to emphasize mature scholarship and academic freedom and to employ the seminar methods utilized by European universities. Established on the strength of a promise by a wealthy Baltimore merchant and banker to endow such an institution, it was incorporated in 1867. On the death of Johns Hopkins in 1873, his bequest of \$7,000,000 enabled the university to begin functioning. Twenty years later its school of medicine was opened. Its adjunct hospital has from the start been the center of some of the finest medical research in this

country. In 1916 the university was moved to Homewood, a tract formerly owned by Charles Carroll, a large part of which was donated by William Wyman. Its school of medicine and the hospital are not a part of this complex. Today the university confers not only graduate and medical degrees, but also grants undergraduate degrees in arts and sciences, engineering, business and industrial management, and nursing.

In the Peabody Institute, located on historic Mt. Vernon Place, Baltimore has another unique institution which has enriched the community for almost a century. Offered to the City in 1857 by George Peabody, who had moved from Baltimore to London where he amassed a fortune, the Institute was opened in 1868. Peabody's contribution amounted to almost \$1,400,000, but J. William Leakin also donated generously to the Institute, which is composed of an excellent conservatory of music, a research library and art gallery. It was recently announced that plans have been made to greatly enlarge the Institute and to expand the program of the conservatory.

The Walters Art Gallery, containing what was considered one of the oldest and best private art collections in the United States, is located nearby. It was bequeathed to the City in 1931 by Henry Walters. He and his father, William Thompson Walters, a business associate of John Hopkins, had been collecting these art treasures for over eighty years. Housed in an Italian Renaissance structure, the collection can now be enjoyed by the public.

The fourth great benefactor of Baltimore was Enoch Pratt who lived here over sixty years and made a fortune in various activities including the iron-ware business, banking and railroad investments. Observing that Baltimore was poor in libraries, even though it did have the Peabody Library for the educated and well-to-do, he provided over a million dollars for a building and the initial supply of books for a public library. The central building and four branches were opened in 1884. Since then, this library system has developed into one of the best in the world. From the original 28,000 books on the shelves, the stock has now grown to nearly 2,000,000 volumes housed in twenty-six library buildings and two bookmobiles.

Two other philanthropists also deserve mention. One was John McDonogh, founder of the McDonogh School at Pikesville, originally intended for farm boys who had lost one or both parents. Although the school has changed considerably, scholarships are still available from the

McDonogh endowment for poor, ambitious boys. The other, Moses Sheppard, bequeathed funds for the establishment of a mental hospital which would provide humane care and treatment for the curable insane. Enoch Pratt also willed this institution a large sum. Located near Towson, it is still one of the best mental hospitals in the United States.

In the City are to be found the Baltimore Museum of Art, opened in 1929, and the Municipal (Peale) Museum which dates back to 1813—but only to 1930 in its restored condition. Both are important, although quite different. The Maryland Historical Society Headquarters has an interesting library containing, among other historical records, some rare books, many Calvert and Carroll papers and a copy of the Gilbert Stuart painting of Washington by Stuart himself.

Across the street from the central Pratt Library stands the Basilica of the Assumption of the Blessed Virgin Mary, the first Catholic cathedral in the United States. Its cornerstone was laid by Archbishop John Carroll in 1806. St. Paul's Protestant Episcopal Church, not far distant, is the fourth built on that site. The parish dates back to 1692. Part of the walls of the church erected here in 1814 are included in the present church. The rectory (1791) stands on a parcel of land conveyed by John Eager Howard with the stipulation that it must forever remain the site of the rectory.

Interesting Places

Other points of interest are the Washington Monument erected many years before the shaft in the National Capital; the unusual 204-foot Shot Tower, which was actually used in the making of shot; Flag House, where Mrs. Mary Pickersgill made the United States flag that flew over Fort McHenry and inspired the writing of the Star Spangled Banner; Battle Monument, commemorating the Battle of High Point and defense of Fort McHenry in 1814; Mt. Clare, the B&O's first railroad station in this country; the grave of Edgar Allen Poe in Westminster Churchyard and his home on Amity Street.

Institutions of higher learning in the Baltimore Metropolitan Area, besides The Johns Hopkins University and Peabody Conservatory, include University of Maryland (professional schools and hospital); St. Mary's Seminary, the first Catholic institution chartered to grant college degrees in this country; Goucher College, now located in Baltimore County; Morgan State College; Towson State College; Coppin State

College; Loyola College; the University of Baltimore; College of Notre Dame of Maryland; and Mt. St. Agnes College. The Maryland Institute is a famous school of art and design.

Although not in the same category as the institutions previously cited, the world-famous Pimlico Race Track, site of the annual running of the Preakness, must not be overlooked in the story of Baltimore. It is operated by the Maryland Jockey Club which dates back to 1830. Andrew Jackson was one of its early members.

Public Institutions

Baltimore County shares two large State park areas with other counties. A total of 3,228 acres of the Gunpowder Valley State Park are in this county as are 1,942 acres of Patapsco State Park. Land acquisition for both parks are on a continuing basis.

The Mt. Wilson State Hospital (tuberculosis) is in Baltimore County and Montebello State Hospital (chronic diseases) in the City. The State Department of Mental Hygiene operates Rosewood State Training School and Spring Grove State Hospital and the State Department of Welfare maintains the Maryland Children's Center, Montrose School for Girls and Maryland Training School for Boys in the County.

The well-known Fifth Regiment Armory, scene of the 1912 Democratic National Convention where Woodrow Wilson was nominated for the presidency, is located in the Mt. Royal area of Baltimore City. Nearby is the 18-acre tract on which stand the three new State Office Buildings. The Maryland Penitentiary, one of the first established in the United States, is also in the City.

What the Future Holds

A city does not look the same to everyone. The traveler who remembers Baltimore's narrow streets only as an impediment to his progress seldom associated its institutions with the endless files of row houses and their monotonous white marble steps. He is now glad to avail himself of the Harbor Tunnel to by-pass a place he considered drab and dirty. Yet, Baltimore is not unlike many other American cities. All of them are showing their age; deterioration and decay are eating away their older neighborhoods. The flight to the suburbs has been on for over a decade and a half and the core of the city has been left to stagnate and die.

Over a century ago, when the C & O Canal threatened the economy of Baltimore, its citizens dared to experiment with the untried alternative of railroading to meet this challenge. Likewise, those who have enough vision to see a new city growing from the ruin are doing something positive to make this possible. Nearly two decades have passed since Article XI-B, which authorizes Baltimore City to undertake land development and redevelopment, was added to the Constitution of Maryland. Its subsequent amendment insures the existence of a Baltimore redevelopment commission. Since then, the Baltimore Urban Renewal and Housing Authority, with the aid of federal funds, has undertaken a redevelopment program which has achieved international recognition. The beautiful State Office Building complex on Mt. Royal, the Harlem Park rehabilitation project, expansion of the University of Maryland campus in Baltimore, controlled industrial parks where ugly ramshackle buildings disfigured the neighborhoods and other important renewal plans have raised hope for the future of the City.

The Greater Baltimore Committee with its well-publicized Charles Center plan has also contributed a great stimulus to Civic enterprise. Charles Center is widely regarded as one of the most impressive inner city rehabilitation programs in the United States. Two apartment towers, six office buildings, a theater, a new hotel and three parks with ample public parking under them have been completed. This same spirit has brought forth still a bolder plan—that for the development of the Inner Harbor. This Inner Harbor program calls for the reconstruction and total development of the Baltimore Inner Harbor region. Work on the first phase of this project is now underway. It will include a new multi-story International Trade Center to be constructed by the Maryland Port Authority and a new Maryland Academy of Sciences Center with space for exhibits, a science museum, a 350-seat planetarium, an observatory, dining facilities, class rooms and a lecture hall suitable for meetings and banquets seating up to 400 persons.

Today, the Baltimore Metropolitan Area ranks twelfth in the United States and it is still growing. The City itself remains in sixth position, but it is almost sure to drop in the next decennial census. Limited by law to maintain its present boundaries, it is at a competitive growth disadvantage with other cities. Houston, Texas, a close seventh in the 1960 Census, has no such restrictions and already has a much greater area than Baltimore City. Baltimore lost population for the first time in the 1960 Census while its suburbs grew phenomenally. The census figures for

cities are becoming meaningless; it is the metropolitan areas that are significant.

To the south of Baltimore lies the burgeoning Washington Metropolitan Area. From the B&O Camden Station to the Washington Terminal on Capitol Hill is a distance of a mere 36.8 miles and the growing population of both metropolitan areas are rapidly filling up the space between the two centers.

Great problems of transportation, expansion of necessary public facilities, equitable taxation and protection of those areas—not already ruined by blight—face public officials. The challenges are formidable; the responsibilities grave. Just as “no man is an island,” no community can ignore its relations with another, particularly when it abuts its neighbor and relies on it, even partially, for its own economic well being.

Eventually the term, Baltimore Metropolitan Area, must become more than just a statistical base. Change and progress will force the issue of coordination and cooperation between political subdivisions—call it what you will—not only in Baltimore but wherever suburbia has deserted the city heartland. The two are one and must unite or both will deteriorate.

Financial Statistics

Baltimore City

Bank Deposits, June 30, 1966	\$1,485,245,000
Assessed Value of Real and Personal Property, 1966	3,502,135,000
Retail Sales and Use Tax Collections, Fiscal Year 1967	40,963,391
Family Median Income, 1960 Census	5,659
Effective Buying Income Estimate, 1966	
Total	2,150,279,000
Per Household	7,808

Baltimore County

Bank Deposits, June 30, 1966	\$ 314,331,000
Assessed Value of Real and Personal Property, 1966	2,432,580,000
Retail Sales and Use Tax Collections, Fiscal Year 1967	19,999,156
Family Median Income, 1960 Census	7,098
Effective Buying Income Estimate, 1966	
Total	1,976,854,000
Per Household	12,218

Ranking

	<i>Order of Establishment</i>	<i>Land Area</i>	<i>Number of Inhabitants</i>	<i>Density per Square Mile</i>
Allegany	19	12	7	6
Anne Arundel	3	13	5	5
Baltimore City	*	24	1	1
Baltimore	6	3	2	2
Calvert	4	23	23	16
Caroline	15	19	21	18
Carroll	20	10	10	12
Cecil	10	17	12	10
Charles	5	9	15	17
Dorchester	9	4	16	21
Frederick	14	1	9	13
Garrett	23	2	19	24
Harford	15	11	8	8
Howard	21	22	14	9
Kent	2	20	24	20
Montgomery	17	5	4	4
Prince George's	11	6	3	3
Queen Anne's	12	15	22	23
St. Mary's	1	16	13	14
Somerset	8	18	20	19
Talbot	7	21	18	15
Washington	17	8	6	7
Wicomico	22	14	11	11
Worcester	13	7	17	22

* Not ranked; erection authorized, 1729; established as independent city, 1850.

MARYLAND POPULATION PROJECTED to 1980

	1950	1960	1970	1980
Maryland	2,343,001	3,100,689	3,959,572	4,678,946
The Counties	1,393,293	2,161,665	3,013,345	3,728,106
Baltimore City	949,708	939,024	946,227	950,840
Allegany	89,556	84,169	84,630	90,582
Anne Arundel	117,392	206,634	316,825	415,732
Baltimore	270,273	492,428	645,155	802,385
Calvert	12,100	15,826	21,890	26,200
Caroline	18,234	19,462	20,570	20,600
Carroll	44,907	52,785	66,515	75,225
Cecil	33,356	48,408	59,713	72,435
Charles	23,415	32,572	42,630	58,200
Dorchester	27,815	29,666	30,622	32,124
Frederick	62,287	71,930	86,543	105,470
Garrett	21,259	20,420	20,616	22,145
Harford	51,782	76,722	110,525	150,450
Howard	23,119	36,152	65,268	112,835
Kent	13,677	15,481	17,950	18,830
Montgomery	164,401	340,928	508,140	630,232
Prince George's	194,182	357,395	21,057	770,284
Queen Anne's	14,579	16,560	18,289	19,500
St. Mary's	29,111	38,915	50,698	60,620
Somerset	20,745	19,623	19,006	19,940
Talbot	19,428	21,578	23,442	26,585
Washington	78,886	91,219	101,955	113,765
Wicomico	36,641	49,050	55,964	58,490
Worcester	23,148	23,733	25,342	25,477

Maryland State Planning Department, April 1967.

BIBLIOGRAPHY

BOOKS

- American Guide Series. *Maryland a Guide to the Old Line State*. New York, Oxford University Press, 1940.
- Bard, Harry. *Maryland Today*. New York, Oxford Book Company, 1961.
- Bowen, E. Bennett; Brandenburg, Emily J.; Duvall, Lucille M.; and Morris, Gara M. *Here Is Baltimore County*. The Board of Education of Baltimore County. Baltimore, H. G. Roebuck and Son, Inc., 1956.
- Deussen, Elizabeth. *Exploring Baltimore*. Baltimore, Bureau of Publications, Baltimore Public Schools, 1960.
- Fairbanks, W. L., and Hamill, W. S. *A Statistical Analysis of the Population of Maryland*. Baltimore, The Maryland Development Bureau of the Baltimore Association of Commerce, 1931.
- Hansen, Harry, Editor. *The World Almanac*. New York, New York World-Telegram and The Sun, 1963.
- Helwig, G. Alfred, and Huttenhauer, Hellen G. *Baltimore County in the State and Nation*. Baltimore, H. G. Roebuck and Son, Inc., 1957.
- Silverman, Albert J., Editor. *Baltimore City of Promise*. Baltimore, H. G. Roebuck and Son, Inc., 1953.
- Watson, James Douglas. *Prince George's County Past and Present*. Washington, D. C., Federal Lithograph Co., 1962.

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT PUBLICATIONS

- U. S. Department of Agriculture, Soil Conservation Service in cooperation with the Maryland Agriculture Experiment Station. *Soil Survey Reports*, Maryland Counties.
- U. S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census.
- Annual Survey of Manufactures: 1963*.
- U. S. Census of Agriculture: 1964, Volume I, Counties, Part 23, Maryland*.
- U. S. Census of Agriculture: 1959, Volume V, Part 3, Ranking Agricultural Counties*.
- U. S. Census of Manufactures: 1963, Volume III, Area Statistics*.
- U. S. Census of Population: 1960, PC(1)22A, Number of Inhabitants, MARYLAND*.
- U. S. Census of Population: 1960, PC(1)22C, General Social and Economic Characteristics, MARYLAND*.

FEDERAL RESERVE SYSTEM

Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation. *National Summary of Accounts and Deposits in All Commercial Banks, June 30, 1966.* Washington, D. C.

STATE OF MARYLAND PUBLICATIONS

Department of Employment Security. *Employment and Payrolls Covered by The Unemployment Insurance Law of Maryland.* 1966.

Maryland Port Authority. *Foreign Waterborne Commerce Statistical Reports,* 1966.

Radoff, Morris L. and White, Frank F., Jr. Hall of Records Commission of the State of Maryland. *Maryland Manual 1967-1968.* Baltimore. Twentieth Century Printing Company, Inc. 1968.

Comptroller of the Treasury. *Twentieth Annual Statistical Report of the Retail Sales Tax Division for Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 1967.*

State Department of Assessments and Taxation. *Twenty-Sixth Biennial Report, 1967*

State Department of Education. *Maryland Picture Portfolio Series.* Baltimore, Barton-Cotton, Inc., 1954-1959

State Planning Department. *Maryland County Economic Data Book: Fourth Revision.* Baltimore, Maurice Leaser Co., 1962.

PAMPHLETS

Maryland Historical Society in cooperation with the Committee on Maryland History in the Schools. *Wheeler Leaflets on Maryland History.*

MAGAZINES

Sales Management, *Survey of Buying Power:* Copyright, 1967; further reproduction not licensed.

Committee for Downtown, Inc. *The Emerging New Downtown Baltimore.* Progress Report, 1968.

DO NOT CIRCULATE

